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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCIV.

VOLUME LXXIV.

PART THE FIRST.

RODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by and for NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.
And ſold by J. HARRIS (Succeſſor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1804.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

ON COMPLETING HIS SEVENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

URBAN, all hail! Again thy reverend brows
Demand the Poet's wreath. Matur'd by Time,
As the tall Oak, which braves the wintery ſtorm,
Thy labours flouriſh. Thy recording ſkill,
By judgment mellow'd, by experience wiſe,
Still "pleaſes and delights." The deep intrigues
Of wily Courtiers, of contending States,
Thy keenneſs has develop'd! Every Muſe
And every Grace, combin'd, have lent their aid
Thy pages to embelliſh. Long be it thine
The mazy paths of Politicks to ſcan
With manly freedom; to ſupport the Throne,
And watch the Subjects' rights; to guide the paths
Of ſtudious Youth to virtuous toil; to guard
The tender Female from th' inſidious wiles
Of libertine ſeduction; to enjoy
The well-earn'd meed of honeſt induſtry,
Th' applauſes of the world, and ſelf-content!

Dec. 31, 1804. SEXAGENARIUS.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent. ON THE SAME OCCASION.

ONE ev'ning, as I muſing ſat
On ſometimes this, and ſometimes that,
Methought I was, amongſt the Great,
With our Firſt Miniſter of State,
But with him I held no debate.
I only hope—he will ſuppoſe
His Ayes may be o'ercome by Noes;
For then, or right or wrong the matter,
How will the Noes exult and chatter!
Adieu, then, to their Politicks,
Their Ayeiſh and their Noeiſh tricks.
My thoughts now ſkipp'd to GARRICK land,
Where is a bloſſom that may ſtand,
And more and more itſelf expand,
Till, to maturity full-blown,
And by a fragrance all its own,
It bloom:—a Flow'ret yet unknown.
Patience! then, Criticks; let it no more fret ye:
Another GARRICK ye may find in BETTY.
Next on my table, gladly ſeen,
Was SYLVAN URBAN's Magazine,
A Magazine, the ſure companion
To pleaſe, engage, and profit any one;
A Magazine the Learned quote
In matters of the greateſt note;
A Magazine (*ſecundum* charter)
Of valuables from every quarter,
From North and South, from Eaſt and Weſt,
Of each variety the beſt.
Joy then to thee, SYLV' URB', I give;
And may'ſt thou long and longer live!
Accept my tributary lay,
Which welcomes thee to New-year's Day;
As others (thouſands) do, who boaſt
Thy deep purſuits a mighty hoſt
Againſt the Foes of Truth and Science,
How form'd and great foe'er th' alliance!
Many Contemp'raries (thy neighbours)
Would follow thee in all thy labours:
Moſt welcome they—thy great deſign
Is Friendſhip pure in every line;
True Merit only (ah! how rare!)
In Excellence has any ſhare.
Through thee the Artiſt, Learn'd, and Wiſe,
May prove their great abilities;
As hitherto, it is thy choice
Still to deſerve the Public voice.—
Theſe truths eſtabliſh'd, SYLVAN' URB',
What can thy fame at all diſturb?
With greateſt pleaſure I thee greet,
Eager to taſte thy Monthly Treat.
No Library can I prefer,
If SYLVAN URBAN be not there:
Matters ſo various fill thy columns,
Themſelves a Library thy Volumes.
Again, dear SYLV', I give thee joy:
To ſearch out Truth is thy employ.
That Work, ſo Moral, ſo Divine,
Opening the human mind, is thine,
In ſuch purſuit then dare go on;
The approbation is, *nem' con'*,
In North and South, in Eaſt and Weſt,
Mention'd thy name—*probatum eſt.*

Dec. 31. SEPTUAGENARIUS.

PREFACE.

AT the preſent period, when every portion of Europe is compelled to behold the moſt extraordinary events follow each other in rapid ſucceſſion, LITERATURE, aſtoniſhed and appalled, can in Britain alone find protection and repoſe.

In every other country the laurels of Science wither beneath the frown of Deſpotiſm, nor will her verdure quicken, or her fruits mature, where the hands of foreign tyrants rudely anticipate her harveſts, and tear away her untimely bloſſoms.

In Britain, thanks to that Sovereign Power who, at the birth of Time, ſnatched, as Maſon ſays, from the dominion of the Ocean

"The throne of Freedom, girt with ſilver cliffs!"

in Britain Genius may ſtill, under the ſhadow of his vine, cultivate, cheriſh, and mature his offſpring. At the proud and empty menace of an upſtart foe, thouſands and tens of thouſands of her generous ſons ruſh to arms, extending the impenetrable ſhield of Patriotiſm.

Here then is the ſoil which, under the protecting hand of Heaven, auſpiciouſly receives and cheriſhes the ſeeds of Science—the Philoſopher may ſecurely introduce his ſpeculations, the Chemiſt his experiments, the Politician his obſervations, the Artiſt diſplay the happy efforts of his ſkill, the Scholar enjoy his retirement, and the Poet his Muſe, uninterrupted by the din of arms, which murmur faintly in the diſtance, and unobſtructed by any harſh interpoſition of violent and deſpotic authority.

We, as heretofore, lend our humble but cordial aid to literary enterprize of every denomination and deſcription. It is uſeleſs and unneceſſary to do more than refer our readers to volumes upon volumes of our labours, for proofs of the facility, as well as of the ſucceſs, with which the combatants in our Sparta exert their proweſs.

Thus while life and health remain will it ever be; and THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE ſhall, as far as our exertions can avail, continue among thoſe Annals of our countrymen which they may conſult with pride, with honour, and with benefit.

Dec. 31, 1804.

20644

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of WHEAT, FLOUR, AND BREAD,

FOR THE YEAR 1804.

WHEAT.

Quantity of Quarters returned per Month.	Higheſt price per Quarter in the Month.	Monthly Arrangement. 1804.	Loweſt price per Quarter in the Month.	Average price per Quarter for the Month.
Qrs. B.	s.		s.	s. d.
25,789 3	63	January	35	53 8½
19,253 5	60	February	32	52 1½
22,465 2	61	March	35	50 8½
22,813 1	62	April	30	51 8½
17,198	59	May	32	51 8½
18,877 4	58	June	32	51 1½
30,517 4	70	July	32	54 11½
50,437 2	80	Auguſt	37	64 2½
45,199 3	85	September	42	70 6½
64,684 7	93	October	42	73 5
69,001 1	132	November	50	88 11½
51,933 3	135	December	62	104 3½

Total, 438,170 Quarters, 3 Buſhels. Average, per Quarter, 70s. 8½d.

FLOUR.

Quantity of Sacks returned per Month.	Higheſt price per Sack in the Month.	Monthly Arrangement. 1804.	Loweſt price per Sack in the Month.	Average price per Sack for the Month.
	s.		s. d.	s. d.
71,797	55	January	36 6	49 1½
61,191	50	February	37	44 9½
73,366	50	March	30	44 10½
60,904	50	April	38	44 9½
48,641	50	May	39	44 9½
69,795	50	June	37	44 10½
86,321	60	July	37	49 4½
67,421	73	Auguſt	45	63 2
40,586	75	September	50	63 11½
84,443	84	October	56	71 4½
49,954	105	November	65	87 8½
59,110	105	December	80	98 3½

Total, 773,529 Sacks. Average, per Sack, 58s. 1d.

BREAD.

Price of the Quartern Loaf, Wheaten, per week.

Note.—The Aſſize is ſet on Tueſday in every week, and takes place on the Thurſday following; therefore the under is dated on Thurſday.

	d.		d.		d.		d.
January 5	9½	April 5	8½	July 5	8½	October 4	12
12	9½	12	8½	12	8½	11	12½
19	9½	19	8½	19	9½	18	12½
26	9	26	8½	26	9½	25	12½
February 2	9	May 3	8½	Auguſt 2	9½	Novem. 1	13½
9	8½	10	8½	9	10	8	13½
16	8½	17	8½	16	10½	15	14½
23	8½	24	8½	23	12	22	16
March 1	8½	31	8½	30	12	29	16½
8	8½	June 7	8½	Septem. 6	11½	Decem. 6	16½
15	8½	14	8½	13	11	13	16½
22	8½	21	8½	20	11½	20	16½
29	8½	28	8½	27	11½	27	16½

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
Brit. Press--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commerc Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle—Cheſter
Chelmsford
Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſb.--Suſſex
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Wincheſter
Worceſter 2
York 3

JANUARY, 1804.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diary—Average Prices of Corn 2
A Second Letter from Dr. Lettſom on Priſons 3
Mr. Neild's Remarks on the Gaols at Cheſter 4
Pitchforks for Defence.—Country Bankers 6
Efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation demonſtrated *ib.*
Sydleſham and Wetherall Churches deſcribed 9
Original Notes of Swift and Pope.—Ant. Seal *ib*
The Projector, a period. Paper, N° XXVII. 10
Remarks on the Political Conduct of Quakers 13
An antient Engliſh Baronial Coin deſcribed 15
Wilkes's Villakin—His Pillar for Churchill 17
An antient Stone-coffin—Curious Snuff-box *ibid*
Tapeſtry of William the Conqueror's Queen 18
Improvements in Streets of London ſuggeſted 19
Hints on Hedges, and Hedge-row Timber 20
Remarks on Free Schools and Schoolmaſters 21
Letter of Publius Lentulus to the Roman Senate 23
Epitaphs on the Bentham Family at Ely *ibid*
Reſervoirs of Water in caſe of Fire, propoſed 24
Monthly Averages of Barometer and Therm. 25
Synopſis of the Weather during the Year 1803 26
Proceedings for ſuperſeding Climbing-boys 27
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, N° LXVII. 28
Letters of Card. Borgia to Sir J. C. Hippeſley 33
Rev. W. Butler's intended Conſecration Prayer 34
Hints to the contending Nations—Dr. Kipp's 35
Technical Terms in "Architect. Innovation" 36
On the proper Application of the Tourniquet 37
Neceſſity of a Subſtitute for Rudders to Ships *ib*
Framlingham Church and Monuments deſcr. 39
Drawing of Berriew new Church requeſted *ib.*
On the Delays of the Oxford Edition of Strabo 40
Review of New Publications, *viz.*
Mr. Hutton's Remarks upon North Wales 41
Hiſtory of Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinroſs 45
Hodgſon's Faſt Sermon—Letter to Bp. of London 46
Philoſophical Tranſactions—Mr. Hill's Sermon 50
Mr. Stillingfleet's Sermon on Church Muſick 51
The Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria 53
Terrible Tracloration!—Baker's Guide, &c. 58
Literary Intelligence—Index Indic. 59
Select Poetry, Antient and Modern 60—64
Proceedings in preſent Seſſion of Parliament 65
Intereſting Intelligence from London Gazettes 70
Preſentation of Colours to Queen's Volunteers 71
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 75
News from Country—Domeſtic Occurrences 79
Additions & Corrections to former Obituaries 84
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Perſons 85—94
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 96

Embelliſhed with Views of Wetherall Church, in Cumberland; Mr. Wilkes's Villakin, in Sandown Bay, and his Pillar to the Memory of Churchill, &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorological Table for Jan. 1804. By W. Cary, 182, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1804.
Dec.	°	°	°		
27	50	51	48	29,50	rain
28	48	46	46	28,90	ſtormy
29	46	48	52	29,40	ſtormy
30	50	54	48	,30	rain
31	45	47	44	,50	rain
Jan. 1	38	43	38	,80	cloudy
2	35	41	32	,90	fair
3	31	35	32	30,06	fair
4	30	33	30	,13	cloudy
5	30	35	30	29,78	ſnow
6	29	33	29	,77	fair
7	28	33	29	,70	cloudy
8	29	35	35	,69	cloudy
9	35	40	38	,71	rain
10	36	43	37	,95	fair
11	33	40	45	,85	foggy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1804.
Jan.	°	°	°		
12	45	47	47	29,56	cloudy
13	43	52	51	,25	rain
14	51	53	52	,40	cloudy
15	53	55	50	,55	rain
16	50	56	50	,50	ſhowery
17	50	54	50	,38	cloudy
18	51	55	49	,69	rain
19	48	50	50	,51	cloudy
20	48	50	44	,22	fair
21	48	52	51	,05	fair
22	50	51	48	,48	fair
23	46	50	49	,76	fair
24	49	51	49	,36	fair
25	48	52	48	,40	cloudy
26	48	51	46	,25	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Jan. 21, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	54	0	00	0	24	0	25	4	36	3
Surrey	52	0	32	0	23	7	22	6	37	0
Hertford	50	0	35	6	21	6	20	4	32	9
Bedford	48	0	31	2	20	1	19	8	29	8
Hunting.	43	5	00	0	18	8	17	4	24	11
Northam.	51	6	31	0	19	10	18	10	31	0
Rutland	55	6	00	0	19	6	38	6	33	0
Leiceſter	53	1	00	0	21	8	19	4	33	10
Notting.	59	4	32	0	24	4	21	2	36	6
Derby	58	4	00	0	26	4	20	10	40	4
Stafford	52	8	00	0	25	9	23	4	44	5
Salop	47	5	32	6	24	1	22	7	44	5
Hereford	45	10	32	0	24	5	23	7	43	2
Worceſt.	45	5	33	2	23	8	24	11	40	2
Warwick	53	1	00	0	25	0	23	2	38	6
Wilts	49	0	00	0	23	2	21	0	40	4
Berks	53	4	00	0	23	3	22	8	35	0
Oxford	49	9	00	0	21	1	20	5	31	21
Bucks	51	1	00	0	22	7	22	1	33	7
Brecon	49	7	32	0	25	4	21	4	00	0
Montgo.	46	11	00	0	66	0	16	2	00	0
Radnor	46	5	00	0	23	3	20	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

51	4	34	1	23	4	20	8	36	0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

47	3	40	10	24	4	20	8	34	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	53	10	30	0	21	8	23	4	31	9
Kent	55	2	00	0	25	6	26	9	34	11
Suſſex	53	10	00	0	26	7	25	4	00	0
Suffolk	47	10	00	0	20	6	20	4	30	1
Cambrid.	44	0	31	10	20	0	13	8	27	8
Norfolk	45	3	00	0	19	6	18	7	28	7
Lincoln	48	6	26	3	20	8	17	5	29	3
York	49	4	31	10	22	1	19	0	37	0
Durham	49	9	00	0	00	0	21	3	00	0
Northum.	46	10	36	0	22	1	20	2	00	0
Cumberl.	53	11	41	4	26	4	22	2	00	0
Weſtmo.	53	10	43	2	25	10	22	0	00	0
Lancaſt.	57	11	00	0	27	0	25	1	44	0
Cheſter	52	4	00	0	27	3	00	0	44	4
Flint	49	4	00	0	28	4	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	54	3	00	0	27	4	20	1	43	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	16	6	00	0
Carnarv.	58	0	48	0	25	2	19	6	00	0
Merioneth	56	0	00	0	27	6	18	10	00	0
Cardigan	51	0	00	0	19	2	15	11	00	0
Pembroke	45	1	00	0	21	6	16	0	00	0
Carmart.	56	5	00	0	22	0	16	8	00	0
Glamorg.	55	7	00	0	27	8	19	11	00	0
Glouceſt.	49	4	00	0	22	7	22	5	34	4
Somerſet	54	8	00	0	24	0	22	2	00	0
Monm.	51	0	00	0	25	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	57	7	00	0	26	0	20	9	00	0
Cornwall	53	6	00	0	26	10	18	7	00	0
Dorſet	51	3	00	0	21	10	24	0	00	0
Hants	49	6	00	0	23	1	24	1	40	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	50	5	32	0	24	0	21	8	31	10
2	46	30	31	00	20	4	17	10	29	5
3	45	3	34	1	19	6	18	7	28	7
4	48	7	26	3	20	8	18	1	30	8
5	48	2	36	0	22	2	20	8	36	0
6	53	11	41	11	26	2	22	1	36	2
7	56	0	54	1	27	2	25	1	44	1
8	55	3	48	0	26	9	19	0	48	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	52	6	34	1	21	10	17	3	36	0
10	52	1	34	1	23	10	22	3	34	4
11	55	9	34	2	26	5	19	8	36	0
12	50	2	34	1	22	6	24	1	40	4
13	47	6	40	10	21	4	20	4	30	11
14	47	0	40	10	23	9	18	3	38	0
15	50	9	40	10	26	3	23	5	39	9
16	44	11	40	10	27	11	21	0	36	7

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1804.

LETTER II. ON PRISONS.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

NO facts are eſtabliſhed upon more indubitable experience, than that ventilation and cleanlineſs are eſſential to the preſervation of health; to which may be added a proper degree of exerciſe. But as the enjoyment of the laſt is rarely within the reach of the priſoner, more attention is due to the acquiſition of the two former; and, happily for the poor objects of confinement, ſome of the modern ſtructures are judiciouſly formed to promote them; whilſt it is more generally to be lamented, that moſt of the old priſons, and particularly the Borough ones, are defective in theſe material comforts. They were, however, objects of the firſt enquiry with the celebrated HOWARD; and the ſame ſentiments influence his ſucceſſor in the walk of benevolence, whoſe letter I ſhall take the liberty of introducing here, and which evinces how trivial are the improvements in the ſtate of many of our priſons ſince the period when HOWARD publiſhed his "Views of Beneficence;" read indeed by many, adopted but by few.

The exertions of HOWARD once rouſed the attention of the Legiſlature; and, in 1774, a Bill was paſſed by Parliament, containing many judicious clauſes ſuggeſted by this celebrated Philanthropiſt, aided by the ſagacity of a FOTHERGILL. The heads of this Bill I inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine in the ſame year; and then obſerved that it wiſely inculcates cleanlineſs.

"The ſeveral juſtices of the peace are authorized and required to order the walls and cielings of the ſeveral cells and wards, both of the debtors and felons, and alſo of any other rooms uſed by the priſoners in their reſpective gaols and priſons, where felons are uſually confined, to be ſcraped and white-waſhed once in the year at leaſt; to be regularly waſhed and kept clean, and conſtantly ſupplied with freſh air, by means of hand ventilators or otherwiſe; to order two rooms in each gaol or priſon, one for the men, and the other for the women, to be ſet apart for the ſick priſoners; directing them to be removed into ſuch rooms as ſoon as they ſhall be ſeized with any diſorder, and kept ſeparate from thoſe who ſhall be in health; to order a *warm and cold bath*, or commodious bathing-tubs, to be provided in each gaol or priſon, and to direct the priſoners to be waſhed in ſuch warm or cold baths, or bathing-tubs, according to the condition in which they ſhall be at the time, before they are ſuffered to go out of ſuch gaols or priſons upon any occaſion whatever."

So foreign is the œconomy of priſons from encouraging the acquiſition of water, and much leſs of any ſpecies of baths, for preſerving and promoting the health and comforts of the priſoners; that this ſalutary article is ſcarcely known but on the flooring of their dungeons, and that in a ſtagnant ſtate. HOWARD never approached a priſon without enquiring, "Is it well ſupplied with good water?" He informed me of an anecdote, in ſome meaſure connected with this idea. He went to Litchfield, with the view of examining the priſon there; but previouſly

viously presented himself at the habitation of the Rev. Mr. Seward, to whom he was then a stranger. The celebrated Poetess, the amiable daughter of the Clergyman, received the visitor till the return of her worthy parent, who had taken an excursion into the city. Intelligent minds soon coalesce in rational conversation; and the inquiries of Howard were so appropriate and minute respecting the prison, and particularly as to the convenience of water, that the lady, soon suspecting the character of this illustrious visitor, quickly asked, "Are you not Mr. Howard, to whom I have the honour of addressing myself?"

Under all the horrors of imprisonment by day, where light and air, the enjoyment of the most ferocious animals, are nearly excluded from the dungeon of the prisoners, Humanity indulges the hope, that night at least might afford him the balm of sleep; but, alas! it is too often the odour of stagnant water over which he reposes, and breathes its injurious exhalation, instead of enjoying

"Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care, [bath,
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's
Balm of hurt minds, great Nature's second course,
Chief Nourisher in life's feast*."

But Howard never imagined what the pervading eye of Neild detected, that the couch of a prisoner should be moistened with the depth of twelve inches of foul water, whilst the prison was denied the possession of this necessary fluid in its pure state. J. C. Lettsom.

Sambrook Court, London.

Dear Sir, *Chester*, Oct 22, 1802.

I have been at this place a week; and having now finished my inspection of the public buildings, I have leisure to send you an account of its prisons. I shall begin with *The Castle*,—the architect. Mr. Harrison. It is, I am informed, one of the finest pieces of Grecian architecture in this kingdom. The grandeur of the design, the elegance of its appearance, being all of white stone, and the convenience with which every part is constructed, renders it equal to any gaol in the kingdom; but, in order to convey to you some idea of it, I will endeavour, as well as I can, to give a description of it. The front is about 100 yards, in the centre of which stands the county hall; before it, there is a colonade projecting about five yards, composed of 12 solid pillars, fix in a row, each 21 feet long without a joint. The court itself is half a circle, round which there are 12 other solid pillars of 18 feet long; on these rest the stone beams which support the roof. The court is well calculated for seeing and hearing, as the people stand upon circular stone-steps a foot and a half broad, raised six inches one above the other.

From the prisoners' bar there is a private passage into the gaol, to bring them through into court. On the left of the hall is the entrance to the gaol and the turnkey's lodge. After passing the vestibule is the debtors' yard, which is both spacious and airy, and overlooks a large tract of country. The chapel is a neat little building, ornamented with seven solid pillars 18 feet long; the prisoners are properly separated, attentive, and well behaved; not one absent from divine service when I was there. Prayers are read three times a week, and a sermon on Sundays. Every felon is obliged to wash himself before breakfast. An excellent warm and cold bath. The humanity and politeness of the gaoler endears him to all the prisoners; and satisfaction is visibly demonstrated in every countenance. I cannot help here paying a tribute of respect to that excellent and active magistrate the Rev. Dr. Peploe Ward, to whose unremitting attentions this gaol is arrived to an enviable state of maturity. There is in it a regular shoe-maker's shop; a weaving

* Shakspeare's Macbeth.

weaving shop; and three spinning jennies. This worthy Divine omits nothing to the establishment of different employments, in hopes of promoting industry within the dreary walls of a prison. There is a book where donations are entered; by whom given, and how applied; and another for the reports of the visiting magistrates and physicians.

I must now draw your attention to a more gloomy picture, in presenting to you the state of the two *city* prisons; which, I am sorry to say, having received no improvement since my visits in 1779 and 1784, are to be numbered among the very worst in the kingdom.

Chester City and County gaol.—John Wilbraham, keeper; salary 60l. Fees, debtors, 8s. 2d. on commitment; 1s. 6d. on discharge, which are paid by the debtor, or he is detained till they are paid. Felons, 2s. 6d. on commitment. Allowance one pound of bread per day. Number of prisoners: debtors 4, felons 4. This gaol, called the North Gate prison, has four convenient rooms for debtors; to which the keeper furnishes beds at 2s. *per* week if two sleep together; and 3s. 6d. *per* week for a single bed; two of the rooms contain two beds each, and the other two rooms one bed each. The felons' day room, 27 feet by 15, is over the toll-house. The horrid dungeon in which they sleep is 14 feet by 8, and the descent by 18 steps; it has two barrack bedsteads with straw, and is now 12 inches deep in water. Totally dark, and without any communication with the external air, but from two leaden pipes laid in from the gateway about one inch in diameter, and two others lately added about two inches in diameter. One person only can go down at a time; and as the prisoner who sleeps here would not be permitted to have a candle, it must be very difficult for him to get to his bed. The magistrates politely accompanied me to this wretched place; and candles being lighted, the mayor went down to the bottom step: the water prevented his going farther. I told them that the dungeon had been lowered since my former visit, and that I had known four prisoners to have been locked up there when the water was 14 inches deep in it. The women felons lie up stairs, in a room called the *upper dungeon*, which is totally dark, having neither light nor ventilation whatever, except what it received from an iron-grated aperture in the door (14 inches by 7), which looks into the man felons room. I saw some straw, a blanket, and a rug on the floor; but the keeper told me no person slept there. Another room, called the *condemned room*, had one prisoner in it. The size 15 feet by 12; totally dark, without any ventilation whatever. Debtors have the privilege of walking into the court and garden, but not the felons, on account of its being insecure. The chaplain officiates in Little St. John's chapel, which is separated from the prison by a navigable canal; over which a foot bridge is made for the purpose of prisoners attending divine service. As no books are kept in this gaol, I could not judge of the medical attention to it, which formerly was so much complained of. No water accessible to the prisoners. The keeper pays rent for that which supplies his house. No wonder then it is filthy in the extreme. It being the time when the mayor is chosen, both the present and the mayor elect, as well as the other *city magistrates*, humanely accompanied me to this, as well as to the other prison I am about to describe; *viz.*

Chester City Bridewell. Jonathan Taylor, keeper. *Salary* 4*l. and a licence to sell beer.* Prisoners 19; allowance 1lb. of bread *per* day. In the keeper's house there are six rooms for prisoners, and the gaoler finds them with beds at one and two shillings *per* week. Of the 19 who were there yesterday, four only could pay for beds; and the

viouſly preſented himſelf at the habitation of the Rev. Mr. Seward, to whom he was then a ſtranger. The celebrated Poeteſs, the amiable daughter of the Clergyman, received the viſitor till the return of her worthy parent, who had taken an excurſion into the city. Intelligent minds ſoon coaleſce in rational converſation; and the inquiries of Howard were ſo appropriate and minute reſpecting the priſon, and particularly as to the convenience of water, that the lady, ſoon ſuſpecting the character of this illuſtrious viſitor, quickly aſked, "Are you not Mr. Howard, to whom I have the honour of addreſſing myſelf?"

Under all the horrors of impriſonment by day, where light and air, the enjoyment of the moſt ferocious animals, are nearly excluded from the dungeon of the priſoners, Humanity indulges the hope, that night at leaſt might afford him the balm of ſleep; but, alas! it is too often the odour of ſtagnant water over which he repoſes, and breathes its injurious exhalation, inſtead of enjoying

"Sleep, that knits up the revell'd ſleeve of care, [bath,
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's
Balm of hurt minds, great Nature's ſecond courſe,
Chief Nouriſher in life's feaſt*."

But Howard never imagined what the pervading eye of Neild detected, that the couch of a priſoner ſhould be moiſtened with the depth of twelve inches of foul water, whilſt the priſon was denied the poſſeſſion of this neceſſary fluid in its pure ſtate. J. C. Lettsom.

Sambrook Court, London.

Dear Sir, *Cheſter, Oct* 22, 1802.

I have been at this place a week; and having now finiſhed my inſpection of the public buildings, I have leiſure to ſend you an account of its priſons. I ſhall begin with *The Caſtle*,—the architect. Mr. Harriſon. It is, I am informed, one of the fineſt pieces of Grecian architecture in this kingdom. The grandeur of the deſign, the elegance of its appearance, being all of white ſtone, and the convenience with which every part is conſtructed, renders it equal to any gaol in the kingdom; but, in order to convey to you ſome idea of it, I will endeavour, as well as I can, to give a deſcription of it. The front is about 100 yards, in the centre of which ſtands the county hall; before it, there is a colonade projecting about five yards, compoſed of 12 ſolid pillars, fix in a row, each 21 feet long without a joint. The court itſelf is half a circle, round which there are 12 other ſolid pillars of 18 feet long; on theſe reſt the ſtone beams which ſupport the roof. The court is well calculated for ſeeing and hearing, as the people ſtand upon circular ſtone-ſteps a foot and a half broad, raiſed ſix inches one above the other.

From the priſoners' bar there is a private paſſage into the gaol, to bring them through into court. On the left of the hall is the entrance to the gaol and the turnkey's lodge. After paſſing the veſtibule is the debtors' yard, which is both ſpacious and airy, and overlooks a large tract of country. The chapel is a neat little building, ornamented with ſeven ſolid pillars 18 feet long; the priſoners are properly ſeparated, attentive, and well behaved; not one abſent from divine ſervice when I was there. Prayers are read three times a week, and a ſermon on Sundays. Every felon is obliged to wath himſelf before breakfaſt. An excellent warm and cold bath. The humanity and politeneſs of the gaoler endears him to all the priſoners; and ſatisfaction is viſibly demonſtrated in every countenance. I cannot help here paying a tribute of reſpect to that excellent and active magiſtrate the Rev. Dr. Peploe Ward, to whoſe unremitting attentions this gaol is arrived to an enviable ſtate of maturity. There is in it a regular ſhoe-maker's ſhop; a weaving

* Shakſpeare's Macbeth.

weaving ſhop; and three ſpinning jennies. This worthy Divine omits nothing to the eſtabliſhment of different employments, in hopes of promoting induſtry within the dreary walls of a priſon. There is a book where donations are entered; by whom given, and how applied; and another for the reports of the viſiting magiſtrates and phyſicians.

I muſt now draw your attention to a more gloomy picture, in preſenting to you the ſtate of the two *city* priſons; which, I am ſorry to ſay, having received no improvement ſince my viſits in 1779 and 1784, are to be numbered among the very worſt in the kingdom.

Cheſter City and County gaol.—John Wilbraham, keeper; ſalary 60l. Fees, debtors, 8s. 2d. on commitment; 1s. 6d. on diſcharge, which are paid by the debtor, or he is detained till they are paid. Felons, 2s. 6d. on commitment. Allowance one pound of bread per day. Number of priſoners: debtors 4, felons 4. This gaol, called the North Gate priſon, has four convenient rooms for debtors; to which the keeper furniſhes beds at 2s. *per* week if two ſleep together; and 3s. 6d. *per* week for a ſingle bed; two of the rooms contain two beds each, and the other two rooms one bed each. The felons' day room, 27 feet by 15, is over the toll-houſe. The horrid dungeon in which they ſleep is 14 feet by 8, and the deſcent by 18 ſteps; it has two barrack bedſteads with ſtraw, and is now 12 inches deep in water. Totally dark, and without any communication with the external air, but from two leaden pipes laid in from the gateway about one inch in diameter, and two others lately added about two inches in diameter. One perſon only can go down at a time; and as the priſoner who ſleeps here would not be permitted to have a candle, it muſt be very difficult for him to get to his bed. The magiſtrates politely accompanied me to this wretched place; and candles being lighted, the mayor went down to the bottom ſtep: the water prevented his going farther. I told them that the dungeon had been lowered ſince my former viſit, and that I had known four priſoners to have been locked up there when the water was 14 inches deep in it. The women felons lie up ſtairs, in a room called the *upper dungeon*, which is totally dark, having neither light nor ventilation whatever, except what it received from an iron-grated aperture in the door (14 inches by 7), which looks into the man felons room. I ſaw ſome ſtraw, a blanket, and a rug on the floor; but the keeper told me no perſon ſlept there. Another room, called the *condemned room*, had one priſoner in it. The ſize 15 feet by 12; totally dark, without any ventilation whatever. Debtors have the privilege of walking into the court and garden, but not the felons, on account of its being inſecure. The chaplain officiates in Little St. John's chapel, which is ſeparated from the priſon by a navigable canal; over which a foot bridge is made for the purpoſe of priſoners attending divine ſervice. As no books are kept in this gaol, I could not judge of the medical attention to it, which formerly was ſo much complained of. No water acceſſible to the priſoners. The keeper pays rent for that which ſupplies his houſe. No wonder then it is filthy in the extreme. It being the time when the mayor is choſen, both the preſent and the mayor elect, as well as the other *city magiſtrates*, humanely accompanied me to this, as well as to the other priſon I am about to deſcribe; *viz.*

Cheſter City Bridewell. Jonathan Taylor, keeper. *Salary 4l. and a licence to ſell beer.* Priſoners 19; allowance 1lb. of bread *per* day. In the keeper's houſe there are ſix rooms for priſoners, and the gaoler finds them with beds at one and two ſhillings *per* week. Of the 19 who were there yeſterday, four only could pay for beds; and the

the ſtraw, from want of being changed, is worn to duſt, and ſwarms with vermin. Below is a workſhop, and a room over 25 feet by 16, but no employment whatever. No water acceſſible to priſoners; the keeper pays 12s. a year for what ſupplies his home. Down ten ſteps are two dungeons, very damp, dark, and with mud floors. I was told no priſoners were ever put there; but, if I may judge from the wanton and exceſſive ſeverity I ſaw practiſed in ſome other parts of this miſerable place, I ſhould much doubt the fact. In the room called the workſhop, there are ſeveral leaden weights, marked 30, 40, 60, pounds, with a ring and chains to each. Theſe are faſtened, as the keeper pleaſes, to the legs of his priſoners, ſo that they cannot move without carrying the weight; two only (whom the keeper ſaid were refractory) were in this ſtate of puniſhment. One man being heavily double-ironed, I enquired reſpecting the cauſe, which, the gaoler ſaid, was to prevent his eſcape. This poor fellow was committed till he found ſecurity to keep the peace towards his wife, who, having been in the habits of pawning his cloaths (to buy gin), had at laſt pawned his breeches; this ſo enraged him, that he gave her a beating. I deſired him to repeat to the mayor and magiſtrates the ſtory he had related to me the day before. He did ſo; when they humanely ordered his irons to be knocked off, and he was releaſed; as were four other poor wretches, whoſe puniſhments ſeemed to have wiped away their offences, though moſt of the priſoners were committed for 12 months impriſonment. There is no chaplain, or any religious attention paid to them. To-morrow I ſet out for Wales, though I fear the ſeaſon is too far advanced to make much progreſs there; but, ſhould I meet with any thing particular, and you will allow me to *unburthen* my mind to you, another letter may be expected from your troubleſome correſpondent, JAS. NEILD.

P.S. A letter from that excellent magiſtrate the Rev. Dr. Ward, dated 29 January, 1803, mentions, that the mayor and aldermen of Cheſter have purchaſed a very eligible piece of ground to build a new goal on; open to the South and Weſt, and benefited by the regular ſea breezes.

Since the receipt of Dr. Ward's letter, I have been informed that the building is begun, and conſiderably advanced under the direction of Mr. Harriſon; whoſe abilities as an architect are ſo conſpicuous in the caſtle. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Jan. 3.*

I WAS reading the other day an account of more than a hundred thouſand of our volunteers being ſupplied with *pikes*, and was overheard by one of my maid ſervants, who is juſt come from a farm houſe. She remarked ſhe would ſtand a tug with the French, if they ſhould come, before they ſhould take away the little ſhe had worked hard for, and that ſhe would uſe a *pitch-fork* as well as they could a *pike*; and I muſt think they are equal to a pike in every reſpect, and recommend one to every houſekeeper; for, were a thief to break into your houſe by night, it might be of admirable uſe, as well as to give a foraging party of the French a proper reception.

I ſaw an important article in the Obſerver of Dec. 25, which ſays two or three provincial bankers have failed during the laſt week. It might be well if the Houſe of Commons required from the Stamp-office an account of ſtamps iſſued for country bank notes, and oblige country bankers to give ſecurity for a certain capital, and to iſſue notes only to that amount. I ſome time ago loſt a conſiderable ſum by a country bank failing; and, as the Bank of England proved before a Committee

Committee of the Houſe of Commons, what property they had, ſurely an act of parliament might be made to oblige country bankers to do likewiſe; which would prevent all banks from ever failing.

If any of your correſpondents have proved the excellence of the Nolatian aſparagus, or of the ſugar parſnip ſeed, often advertiſed at very high prices, I would thank him to point out where the plants may be ſeen when I go to London next May.

I once bought in London, for 10s. 6d. ſix ſmall currant trees, advertiſed to produce currants twice as large as the common; but not one of them produced larger currants than the common ſorts I had before in my garden. E. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

OF all the numerous diſcoveries by human wiſdom and induſtry, there are none ſo truly valuable as thoſe which tend to the preſervation of the lives of our fellow-creatures; for, though the ſeparation of the ſoul from the body is inevitable to all men, yet it is our duty to endeavour, by all the means in our power, to preſerve our exiſtence, until the All-wiſe Giver of Life is pleaſed to take it from us. The recently-diſcovered practice of Vaccine Inoculation, as the means of exterminating that diſguſting and deſtructive malady, the Small Pox, is certainly one of the moſt valuable; and the worthy Diſcoverer is entitled to the higheſt rewards that we are capable of beſtowing. So great is my confidence in the ſuperior efficacy of the above practice, that I have had my own children inoculated with the vaccine matter, and moſt zealouſly recommend it to all others who have any affection for their offſpring, or regard for the happineſs of ſociety; and, indeed, none but the moſt ſceptical and ignorant can diſcredit its beneficial effect, after it has been eſtabliſhed by ſo many thouſands of convincing experiments, and the well-founded aſſertions of the firſt medical characters, men of extenſive ſcientific knowledge, and actuated by the principles of pureſt benevolence. In the liſt of chriſtenings and burials, within the bills of mortality, for the year 1802, two are reported as deceaſed of the Cow-pox; but, upon inquiry, it appears, that the report was exceedingly erroneous, and that their death was occaſioned by very different diſeaſes long after the effects of the Cow-pox muſt have ceaſed; and, in the laſt annual liſt, another is reported as having died of that infection; and this caſe, I have no doubt, will be found to be equally fallacious with the former. I therefore truſt, that the Conductors of that excellent Inſtitution (which is likely to be materially injured by ſuch falſe reports) will conſider it their duty to make an immediate inquiry into the circumſtances of the caſe, and ſpeedily communicate the reſult of their inveſtigation to the world, in the moſt public manner, in order to remove the prejudices which ſuch reports will naturally produce upon the minds of the ignorant.

Why does the paſſing of a funeral over an unincloſed piece of ground cauſe it, ever afterwards, to be deemed a public thoroughfare?

N. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Jan.* 13.

PERMIT me to inform thoſe ſuperior reflecting humane Beings who are exerting their utmoſt to extirpate the Small-pox from the face of the globe, that, in the Weſt of England, Inoculation with Cow Pock matter gains ground. A ſurgeon at Sherborne, in Dorſetſhire, will not inoculate but with Cow Pock matter, becauſe, he ſays, he will not bring the contagious Small-pox into the town. At firſt he was treated with ridicule, and loſt ſome patients; but now his endeavours are crowned with ſucceſs, and his praiſes are diffuſed through the country;

try; and thus it is in moſt improvements, when experience begins to eſtabliſh better principles. Alas! ſince Inoculation with Small-pox matter has been known, what a ſcourge has the Small-pox been to this nation! More die of it ſince, than they did before it was known. *Becauſe it was not univerſally adopted*, the infection took place where otherwiſe it might not. But *now* the Cow Pock matter is found, by the experience of thouſands, not to be contagious. And ſurely an act of parliament might be obtained to oblige every perſon who does inoculate, to do it only with Cow Pock matter; and not ſuffer any one any longer to introduce a plague, the infectious Small-pox; which has taken, and does actually now take off upwards of 30,000 perſons annually from this kingdom!!! But this is only ſuffered in England; the French, and other nations, who all had the improvement of inoculating with Cow Pock matter from us, have availed themſelves of the bleſſing; and one nation has inoculated more than half a million! The Royal Jennerian Society's accounts, in the newſpapers, announce, that more than 7000 have been inoculated this laſt year; but what is this number to half a million, or to the extermination of the Small Pox! When one conſiders that the mode of Vaccine Inoculation has been approved of by our gracious King, Lords, and Commons, and practiſed in other nations by thouſands and tens of thouſands, that England, from whence the bleſſing ſprang, ſhould be the laſt people in the world to put it effectually and completely into practice, is truly aſtoniſhing. Permit me, ye Guardians of Health, the College of Phyſicians, to intreat you to join the Jennerian Society to bring in a bill to prevent any from inoculating any more with *contagious* matter. I ſee no reaſon why this cannot be done; but, if it cannot, then bring in an act to oblige all, who will inoculate with contagious matter, to do it at a lone houſe, at leaſt two miles from any town or village.

There is one ſurgeon in Bath, who now will not inoculate any one but with Cow Pock matter; and he has inoculated upwards of a thouſand.

Yours, &c. B. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Spital-ſquare, Jan.* 17.

IN the Annual Bill of Mortality, publiſhed in London at the cloſe of the laſt year, there ſtands recorded one inſtance of death by the Cow-pox. Now were it true, that, in the whole mortality of the year, within the diſtrict which theſe bills include, amounting to NINETEEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED, AND EIGHTY-TWO DEATHS, ONE, or even more than one perſon, had actually died of this complaint, it would but little affect the argument by which mankind are induced to adopt the practice of VACCINE INOCULATION; ſince this practice affords an opportunity of quickly extirpating that dreadful diſeaſe, by which ſo many hundreds of thouſands of the human race are annually deſtroyed. But, Sir, it is not a fact, that even one individual has thus fallen a ſacrifice to the diſeaſe in queſtion. It is diſtinctly aſcertained, that the perſon, whoſe death is referred to in the bill of laſt year, loſt her life from a violent inflammatory diſeaſe of the lungs.

The particulars of this caſe, together with thoſe of every other caſe of *ſuppoſed* death by Cow-pox, which, in former years, has been inſerted in the London Bills (for they have been alike ſuppoſititious), have been clearly made out, and will, ere long, be laid before the publick; when the *very curious* authorities on which ſome at leaſt of theſe ſtatements reſt will alſo appear. In the mean while, Sir, to undeceive the puplick thus far will be a meritorious ſervice, and oblige

Yours, &c. J. ADDINGTON.

Mr.

SUDDLESBURN, SUSSEX.

S. del. 1801.

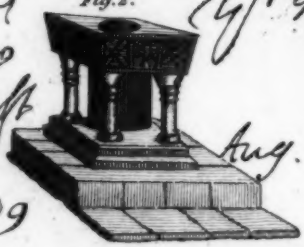

Fig. 2.

View of WETHERALL CHURCH, from Corby Walks.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

THE parish of Sydlesham is situate in the hundred of Manhode and rape of Chichester, in the county of Sussex, about four miles south-east of the city of Chichester. The situation is low and flat, bounded on the South by the arm of the sea that forms Pagham harbour, and the peninsula of Selsey. The village is small, the soil a rich loam; a few years ago a large common was inclosed, and now bears large crops of corn. The inhabitants are all employed in agriculture, there being no manufactory of any kind (excepting a spacious tide corn mill, which is capable of grinding daily a large quantity of corn for the coasting trade).

The church is a large plain structure, originally in the form of a cross, with North and South ailes, and a square tower at the West end; but the chancel is destroyed. The ailes are divided from the nave by three pointed arches supported by round columns; the upper end of the north transept is inclosed with iron rails.

Within the rails is a mural monument to the memory of Thomas Sturt, of this parish, who died anno 1764, and Martha his wife, who died 17..

In the same transept is a mural monument of marble, containing two small figures of a man and woman, kneeling opposite to each other at a desk; under, is the following inscription:

"Hereunder lieth the body of Rebecca, daughter of John Bennett, of London, esq. late wife of George Taylor, of this parish, esq. who deceased the 10th day of May, anno Domini 1631, aged about 45 years."

At the East end of the nave is a plain coffin-shaped stone, without inscription. The font is square, ornamented with rude carving, supported by a round column in the center, with four smaller ones at the corners; the whole standing on a high step of stone. The tower contains three small bells. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's books at 7*l.* 10*s.* 10*d. per ann.* The present incumbent is the Reverend —— Newman. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

PERMIT me, Sir, to add to your collection of churches, by transmitting to you a drawing of one in Cumberland.

Wetheral church is a handsome edifice, built with stone in the Gothic style, consisting of three ailes, supported on each side by three massive pillars. The nave is divided from the chancel by a fine Gothic arch. The South side of the chancel apparently bears greater antiquity than the rest of the building: two inscriptions in the Gothic letter remains there; one over the door, the other over the window, viz.

Orate p anima Richardi Wederhall.
Orate p aiab⁹ Johannis Theratenabbatis.

In 1774, the roof was covered with blue slate; and in 1789 and 1790, the whole was flagged, stalled, plastered, and ciled; the tower was built, finished with four spires, and a bell hung therein. In 1790, the chapel over the burying vault, belonging to Corby Castle, was rebuilt by Henry Howard, esq. to the memory of his lady and ancestors.

Between the north aile and the chancel of the church are the effigies of a man and woman in alabaster, which (it is supposed) are sacred to the memory of Sir Richard Salkeld, who resided at Corby Castle. There is an inscription to this, but it is almost obliterated. Yours, &c. C. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 9.

APPROVING much of your plan of giving occasionally the autographs of persons of eminence; I inclose you, for that purpose, two original papers of SWIFT and POPE *. Though they are short, each contains an article of literary history.

"Apr. 14, 1709. Then received of Mr. Benjamin Tooke, the sum of fourty pounds sterl^g, in full for the originall copy of the third part of Sir William Temple's Memoirs. I say, received by me, JON. SWIFT."

"Sir, Aug. 16, 1732.

"Had I had ye least thought you w^d have now desired what you before so deliberately refused, I w^d certainly have preferr'd you to any other bookseller. All I c^d now do was to speak to Mr. Gilliver, as you requested, to give you the share you w^d have in ye property, and to set aside my obligation and covenant with him so far, to gratify the Dean and yourself. You cannot object, I think, with any reason to the terms which he pays, and which at the first word he agreed to. I am, Sir,

Your friend and servant,

To Mr. Motte. A. POPE."

* See Plate I.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 7.

I TAKE the liberty to offer you the impreſſion of a ſeal, taken from a ſilver ring of rude workmanſhip, on which is an R ſurmounted by an Imperial crown, with a plant on one ſide of the capital letter, which ſeems to reſemble the broom-plant: from which circumſtance, I am inclined to ſuppoſe, that it might have been the ſignet of Richard Cœur de Lion, whoſe helmet, on his great ſeal, is adorned with the *planta geniſtæ*, or broom-ſtalk; which he bore diſplayed on his helmet, in his expedition to the Holy Land. *(Platel.)*

Yours, &c. SIGILLARIUS.

THE PROJECTOR, N° XXVII.

"Steal but a Beggar's Dog,
"And give it Timon, why the Dog *eats* GOLD. SHAKSPEARE.

ALTHOUGH the poverty of us Projectors be notorious, men in general ſeem to conſider it rather as a matter of amuſement, than as a ſubject for ſerious inveſtigation. Surely it is not befitting a great and liberal nation, that thoſe who labour and toil during all ſeaſons and weathers, in a moſt diſintereſted vocation, and, under every diſadvantage, expoſe themſelves for the good of the publick, ſhould not only be left to ſtarve, but that their hunger ſhould be a topic for merriment. Yet how frequently do we find this to be the caſe, while few will take the trouble to aſk why theſe things are ſo!

One or two reaſons have recently occurred to me, on which I wiſh to dilate a little, as introductory to the main deſign of this paper; and my readers will, I truſt, the more readily bear with my loquacity on a ſubject which may appear ſelfiſh, when they are told, as I now tell them, with great concern, that, although I have diſcovered ſomething like a cauſe, I do not pretend to any thing like a cure. It appears, then, to me, that the number of Projectors has of late increaſed beyond the regular, and even the extraordinary demands of the publick; and experience proves, that whenever this happens, in the caſe of any commodity, it is attended with a proportional diminution of value. The noble art of Projecting, or Scheming for the public good, which was formerly confined to a few choice geniuſes, who appeared, like meteors, once or twice in a century, is now aſſumed by ſo many perſons, in all ranks of life, that it would not be too much to ſay, *Every man* is become his *own Projector*. That this univerſal ambition is, in a few inſtances, attended with good effect, I cannot altogether deny; but I hope I may be allowed, at the ſame time, to ſay, that it has been the means of overflowing the publick with a multitude of pretenders and intruders, who are not at all qualified to ſtrike out any thing new or enterprizing.

Another reaſon for the poverty of Projectors, and not altogether unconnected with the above, is, that many envious perſons who are, againſt their will, obliged to acknowledge the excellence of any new plan laid before the publick, will nevertheleſs affect to overlook or deſpiſe it for many years, until either it ſeems to be forgotten, or the author of it has gone to receive the reward of his merit, and of his ſufferings, in another world. When this happens, they produce the invention with, perhaps, ſome trifling alteration, carry it into execution, and lay claim to the firſt diſcovery. Now I appeal to my candid readers, and I hope all my readers are of that deſcription, whether they are not more ſenſible of the ingenuity than the juſtice of ſuch a practice, and whether it be not rather cunning than honeſt? I ſhall, however, endeavour to illuſtrate theſe remarks by an inſtance of very recent date, and, I hope, handle the ſubject with all the tenderneſs due to the parties concerned, the blame of whoſe conduct I may yet be permitted to inſinuate as becomes a lover of truth and juſtice, and a Projector anxious to guard the property of his poor, perſecuted, and plundered brethren.

Nearly a century ago, ſome of my predeceſſors, who were not tame *Spectators* of what went forward in the world at that time, perceiving, among the play-going people of their days, a predilection for the animal creation, propoſed the introduction of ſuch beaſts and birds as might appear properly qualified to fill up certain parts in the drama. But this ſcheme, although well recommended, and although clearly demonſtrated to be practicable, even on a very extenſive ſcale, fell to the ground. The publick at large was not yet ripe for ſo great a revolution, nor diſpoſed to ſee plays acted without ſome decent proportion of the human ſpecies on the ſtage. The record of it, however, remaining in print, the manager of one of our theatres lately laid hold of it, ſtudied,

ſtudied it with great attention, foreſaw the poſſibility of ſucceſs, and the ſtrongeſt probability of profit, and determined to attempt a revival of the ſcheme, by adding a Newfoundland dog to the other performers of a new Opera, which was, in the theatrical phraſe, to be *got up* with all the ſtrength, not only of the houſe, but of the kennel. An author was accordingly employed who could write a part ſuited to the talents of this dumb candidate for public applauſe; and a fable was invented ſuch as might exhibit a dog to the greateſt advantage. How well the ſcheme has ſucceeded, the moſt crowded audiences of modern times, in the largeſt theatre ever built, have amply teſtified every night ſince the firſt appearance of this bold project.

It has not, however, been unanimouſly applauded by the critics, from whom, perhaps, perfect unanimity is not to be expected in any caſe. Some of them admit the ingenuity, while they doubt the originality of the plan, and wiſh to remind us of the learned dogs and pigs which the managers, under the auſpices of St. Bartholomew, have for many years exhibited in Smithfield. Among theſe critics of memory and reſearch, my readers may ſuppoſe, from what has been already advanced, that I am to be claſſed. But there are others who think proper to repreſent the introduction of dogs, as an inſult to the dignity of the drama, an infringement of the Rights of Man, and probably as the firſt ſtep to the entire expulſion of the human ſpecies. Here I beg leave to pauſe: I cannot haſtily ſubſcribe to theſe opinions. I have not that quick apprehenſion of the dangers of innovation which prompts ſome politicians to look always to extreme caſes. With whatever view the managers introduced this new performer (and my private opinion is, that they had at firſt but one intention), I am inclined to think that much may be ſaid in favour of the experiment, and much good may be expected, if it can be carried on to what our new philoſophers call *perfectibility*. I am certain, at leaſt, that in this conjecture I ſhall have the approbation of this ingenious and long-ſighted philoſopher, who declares, that he can conceive the happy days when a plough may perform its operations in the field, without the impulſe of man or horſe. Surely a much leſs effort may be ſufficient to render a dog as good an *actor* as ſome who have, in the bills, enjoyed that title for a much longer period. This, I truſt, I may venture to affirm, if the mere queſtion of ability is conſidered; but there are other weighty points to be attended to; and although the managers may deſerve cenſure for arrogating to themſelves the *invention* of a very old ſcheme, yet if it tends equally to their advantage, and to the amuſement and refined taſte of the publick (which ſeems to be the caſe in the preſent inſtance), we ought to make every poſſible allowance, and even extend our forgiveneſs, and hail the day on which we have ſeen a Britiſh Theatre become a place of *Entertainment for Man and Beaſt*.

In this true ſpirit of candour, then, I already foreſee, that although mere profit is the only *oſtenſible* object, our managers have a much deeper deſign in proſpect, by which the publick will ultimately be a gainer. It is well known, that, of late years, by what ſucceſſion of cauſes we ſhall not now inquire, the ſalaries of performers have been augmented truly enormouſly. We hear of 20l. and ſometimes of 30l. *per night*, as the ſalary of certain ladies and gentlemen. It is evident that, without a ſuitable encouragement on the part of the publick, the treaſuries of our theatres muſt ſoon be exhauſted; and the fact is, as I am credibly informed, that the publick has, in many inſtances, been ſo remiſs in their patronage, that very many loſſes have been ſuſtained. Another conſequence of this liberality on one ſide, and ſhyneſs on the other, or, to ſpeak politically, this fatal diſproportion betwixt expenditure and receipt, has been the confutation of that pleaſing idea, that great ſalaries make great performers. Now, in this view of the matter, it muſt be obvious, that the introduction of four-legged actors, who are equally popular, i. e draw as full houſes (which has been the caſe in the inſtance before us), muſt be a prodigious ſaving.

Another circumſtance deſerves here to be conſidered, which has given managers a great degree of trouble and anxiety, and has been often accompanied with empty boxes. The greateſt performers, who are at the ſame time the beſt paid, are apt to relax in their ſervices at certain times, and that without any intention or wilful purpoſe of diſobliging either the manager or the

town;

town; but merely from a ſpecies of torpor, which great actors ſometimes feel, benumbing their faculties, and which can be removed only by a freſh ſtimulus applied to the part affected. The appearance of a *rival* has, in many caſes, proved very effectual in curing this diſorder, and reſtoring to the actor his proper tone and agility; but this is a cure, which in the caſe of very eminent and deſerving actors can be very rarely reſorted to, becauſe the town is not always diſpoſed to aſſiſt the operation in ſuch numbers as to promote it. Now, under the preſſure of ſuch difficulties, was it not wiſe in the managers to ſtart a rival, who boggled ſo little about articles of engagement, that he came when whiſtled for, whoſe merits the town immediately acknowledged, and who has already produced houſes of which Shakſpeare and Garrick might have been proud? The truth is, it was not only wiſe, but, if my information be not incorrect, it has been eminently ſucceſsful. The other performers, to a man and woman, are now more on the alert, and more deſirous to regain their popularity, ſnatched from them by an actor who will not be reaſoned with, and who will admit of no improper liberties. I cannot conceal, however, that perhaps the experiment has been carried too far. Some of the performers are ſeriouſly apprehenſive leſt they may never be able, after the appearance of ſo popular a genius, to regain their favour with the town, and fill the houſe as they were wont to do. They ſay, perhaps with ſome truth, that if the managers had begun at the bottom of the ſcale of talents, and produced a bull, a bear, or ſome more illiterate ſpecimen, whether from Bartholomew Fair, or Bartholomew Lane, it would have been ſufficient for a mere experiment, and, perhaps, have occaſioned a very ſalutary rivalſhip; but at once to pit ſo much ſagacity and fidelity againſt the company, was forming a contraſt too ſtrong for the preſent ſtate of dramatic merit.

The juſtice of theſe ſuggeſtions I ſhall not ſtop to inveſtigate, becauſe, in whichever way we determine, our deciſion can now produce no effect. The managers have given the queſtion out of their own hands, by referring to that tribunal from which there is no appeal; I mean, the town, who have decided, as far as numbers, and door-money, can decide, in favour of the quadrupedal performer. The conſequence need not be enlarged upon; it is evident that they muſt proceed in bringing on, from time to time, a ſucceſſion of animals, whelped, or littered, or kittened, into performers. I truſt, however, that with their uſual prudence they will produce them principally in new pieces; and that for two reaſons: Firſt, that they may avoid compariſons, which will be wiſe: and, ſecondly, to ſpare the feelings of their fellow actors, which will be humane. Such, however, has been the encouragement and patronage, generouſly, and taſtefully, beſtowed upon this experiment, that it muſt be repeated in one way or other; and whoever knows any thing of zoology, knows that a very wide field is now opened. As to other matters, if I may judge from the newſpapers of the laſt month, the art of criticiſm will require no other alteration in the caſe of theſe new performers, than the introduction of the words *ſagacity* and *fidelity* a little oftener than has been cuſtomary.

So numerous are the talents of the dog, that naturaliſts have written prolix volumes on the ſubject, collected from the experience of all nations. Yet it now appears that ſome of their more valuable qualities have eſcaped the moſt anxious reſearch. They have been renowned principally for watching a houſe, guarding a flock of ſheep, leading the blind, catching a hare or fox, and many other tricks and ſtratagems becoming quadrupeds: but what are theſe to that merit, hitherto not even hinted at by naturaliſts, which they have exhibited on the ſtage; not only in performing their part without the aid of a prompter, or the temptation of a ſalary, but in attracting the moſt numerous and brilliant audiences, at a ſeaſon when the town is generally empty, and in drawing down burſts of applauſe, which the audience ſeem to think no other performers deſerve in the ſame degree. It is ſurely no ſmall merit to ſhare that popularity which was once the excluſive property of the *works* of Shakſpeare and Jonſon, of Congreve, and of Sheridan; and of the *acting* of Booth and Betterton, of Garrick, and of Siddons. Did not our great moraliſt deſerve the name of "Blinking Sam," when he could ſee no farther than the revolution prophecied in the following lines:

"But

"But who the coming changes can prefage,
And mark the future periods of the ſtage?
Perhaps where Lear has rav'd, and Hamlet dy'd,
On flying cars new ſorcerers may ride:
Perhaps (for who can gueſs th' effects of chance?)
Here Hunt may box, or Mahomet may dance."

I have thus endeavoured to account for the conduct of the managers, in a matter which appears to have been miſunderſtood in its effect, although I agree with thoſe who complain of its origin. I have diſcovered, without much reſearch, a deſign in all this, which does not float on the ſurface; and I have explained it, however unpleaſant that explanation may be to ſome performers. It is, on the part of the managers, an appeal to the town, to quicken the efforts of thoſe who appear to have been remiſs in their duty. It is an experiment, to try whether the places of thoſe who cannot be ſoftened by ſalaries and benefits, may be advantageouſly filled by thoſe to whom ſalaries and benefits are unknown. The trial, however, is but begun; and one dog only has been formally engaged. Who can tell how many of that ſpecies may not yet be made ſubſtitutes for the beſt of our authors and actors? and, when dogs ſhall be exhauſted, who ſhall fix bounds to the performances of cats, of monkies, and of baboons? Or, what ſublimity of feeling, and what eloſeneſs of attention, can the preſent drama produce, compared to the hopes and fears of an audience, when they ſhall be treated with the novel ſpectacle of real tigers prowling for real prey, or the more extraordinary appearance of a real lion ſparing a real virgin?

Further Remarks on the Political Conduct of the QUAKERS, *in Anſwer to* Antiſanaticus.

I AM gratified in the peruſal of the eſſay by Antiſanaticus, in anſwer to my remarks on the political conduct of the Quakers, as it afforded a proof that my ſentiments were deemed ſufficiently important to excite the attention of ſo acute a writer; with whom I diſpaſſionately enter into diſcuſſion, with the view of acquiring information on a ſubject intereſting to thoſe who adopt the injunctions of the Goſpel from the belief of their ſacred authority, independently of eulogy or calumny; and of eſtabliſhing religious truth on the baſis of Chriſtian principles, uninfluenced by contending paſſions, and unnarrowed by party ſpirit.

I am farther gratified by the motive which ſeems to have influenced the writer, in applying the epithet *modern* Quaker to the Society of Friends, on account of the undeviating adherence to their religious opinions; and may thoſe principles be pioufly maintained, as long as the amities of the Goſpel ſhall regulate the human paſſions; and beneficence direct them into the expanſive and animating current of univerſal philanthropy! It may, however, be feared, leſt the character of the *modern* Quaker do not fully correſpond with the eulogy of a diſtinguiſhed foreign writer, which I beg leave to introduce: "Ce ſont de gens animés des principes les plus etendus de beneficèuce, qu'il y ait jamais eu ſur la terre. Enfin, c'eſt peut-être le ſeul parti chez les Chrétiens, dont la pratique du corps entier répond conſtamment à ſes principes. Je n'ai point de honte d'avouer que j'ai lu et relu avec un plaiſir ſingulier l'Apologie du *Quakeriſme* par Robert Barclay: il m'a convaincu, que c'eſt, tout calculé, le ſyſteme le plus raiſonnable et le plus parfait qu'un ait encore imaginé."

When an opponent is incapable of meeting an argument, ingenuity will ſuggeſt ſubterfuges to elude poſitive facts. When Chriſt enjoins Peter to refrain from offenſive exertion; and cenſures him for the mere attempt, Antiſanaticus introduces the Apoſtle's eſcape from priſon, as an argument to prove the ſanction of Chriſt in favour of defenſive war and murder. As it is foreign to the ſubject of enquiry, it is difficult to diſcover the reaſon of its introduction; for the writer ſurely does not mean to derogate from the divine character of the Prince of Peace; though his ſtatement admits of the following deduction:

"Chriſt delivered Peter from priſon; and, as Chriſt foreknew, that 16 ſoldiers would be put to death on account of Peter's eſcape, Chriſt was the cauſe of theſe murders, and thereby ſanctions war."

To ſtrengthen his argument, he adds, that, "*as Chriſt himſelf has ſet us this pattern*, to doubt it *is ſo bad, that he cannot find a word ſufficiently expreſſive of its folly and impiety.* As I doubt the inference, I am willing, for

for the honour of Chriſtianity, to bear the contumely of that *word*, which Antiſanaticus during the ſpace of a whole month "*had never been able to find.*" He farther adds an explanatory note, "that our Saviour could not but have foreſeen, that the deaths of the guards would be the conſequence of Peter's deliverance." Does Antiſanaticus really mean to infer, that our Saviour was virtually the murderer of the guards? or what other meaning would he convey?

He informs us, of what no one could be ignorant, that Chriſt himſelf took precautions to elude his enemies; but it affords no proof of his ſanctioning war; it militates indeed againſt any ſuch inference; for, as he declared, that he could command myriads of beings to have avenged himſelf; and yet did not exerciſe any forcible oppoſition, but privately withdrew himſelf, it affords an argument againſt defenſive as well as of offenſive war.

Another argument in favour of war, adduced by Antiſanaticus, appears equally inapplicable to its practice under the Chriſtian diſpenſation. He obſerves, that under the law (or Moſaic diſpenſation) war was allowable; and, as Chriſt came to fulfill the law and the prophets, he infers that he authorized war.

This reaſoning and induction may be elucidated, thus farther:

"Under the law and the prophets an Egyptian was murdered, and eight kings put to death; and a ſucceſſor of Moſes captured and put to death 31 kings, who had never offended him. Farther it was ordered, in ſome inſtances, to kill every male captured in war, even to infants. But Chriſt came to fulfil the Law and the Prophets: therefore he authorized murder, regicide, and infanticide."

But I neither allow the argument, nor admit the inference; and the murder of Herod's guards are no more imputable to Chriſt than infanticide; no indeed, not to him, who, in the moſt endearing manner, deſired that little children might be ſuffered to enjoy his ſociety, and declared, that he came to ſave men's lives, not to take them away. It is recommended to me to read again the Sermon on the Mount: I have peruſed and re-peruſed it, and always with admiration, for its perſpicuity and deciſion; and, had Antiſanaticus written with equal clearneſs, I ſhould not have remained dubious reſpecting the inferences he deduces from this ſermon: Either that Chriſt taught two religions, one for the commonalty, and the other for courts and courtiers; or that theſe, not being Chriſtian, are not amenable to the reſtraints enjoined by Chriſt; neither of which inductions, however, do I ſubſcribe to, becauſe the whole ſpirit of the New Teſtament, from Matthew to Revelations, is in conſentaniety with the principles of this divine ſermon.

As every argument oppoſed by Antiſanaticus to my primary remarks will now probably appear, to the candid reader, to militate againſt his own inductions, there remains one to be noticed, on which he ſeems to lay great ſtreſs, where Luke repreſents the words of Chriſt, "let him ſell his garment, and buy a ſword," as an argument in favour of employing this weapon offenſively; but, if we advert to the whole context, a very cogent proof may hence be deduced of the uniformity of Chriſt's ſentiments againſt even defenſive war, and is perfectly conſiſtent with his ſermon on the Mount. It appears, that when Judas was about to deliver up his Maſter, one of the diſciples ſtruck a ſervant of the High Prieſt, and cut off his ear; on which Chriſt, with his wonted forbearance and condeſcenſion, ſays, "Do you let it be thus far; and, touching his ear, he healed him;" or, as Whitby explains it, excuſe, or "permit this injury, or aſſault, offered by one of my apoſtles, which I will preſently repair." So that the deduction is obviouſly repugnant even to ſelf-defence, and conſequently to offenſive war, as Chriſt, in this trying ſituation, ſo far from vindicating ſelf-defence, immediately repairs the injury inflicted by one of his followers upon an aggreſſor. A ſolid commentator, without the leaſt reference to war or peace, notices this remarkable inſtance of non-reſiſtance in the following words, which I hope will be deemed further illuſtrative of the genuine ſentiments of Chriſt on defenſive and offenſive war.

"Phænomenon eſt hoc ex rariſſimè obviis, amoris ſimul erga perditiſſimos hoſtes, et thaumaturgicæ manus χείρων παίσασα Πέτρος, ex intempeſtivâ atque præcipiti animoſitate, τὸν δοῦλον τῦ Ἀρχιερέως, καὶ ἀφεῖλεν αὐτῦ τὸ ὠτίον δεξιόν, v. 50. Et ecce Chriſtus, captivus mox atque vinctus, ſummo ſacerdoti

doti addocendus, *tangit* Tyranni hujus ſæviſſimi ſervum, ejuſque auriculam vel abſciſſam reſtituit, vel pendulum aut graviter fanciatam ſanat." Phyſ. Sacra, v. 6, p. 1441.

Antiſanaticus has made a digreſſion on faſtings; to which may be added, rejoicings, *Te Deums*, and other demonſtrations of the human paſſions connected with the events of war, with the view of cenſuring the Society of Friends for not publicly joining in them. But is Antiſanaticus aware, when he introduces theſe ſubjects, that, if the Supreme Being were to hear all the prayers of different belligerent powers, the human race would long ago have been extirpated? William Law thus perſonates one of theſe prayers: "O bleſſed Jeſus, dear redeeming Lamb of God, who cameſt down from Heaven, to ſave men's lives, and not deſtroy them, go along, we humbly pray thee, with our bomb-veſſels and fire-ſhips; ſuffer not our thundering cannon to roar in vain, but let thy tender hand of love and mercy direct their balls to more heads and hearts of thine own redeemed creatures than the poor ſkill of man is able of itſelf to do."

Should Antiſanaticus again enrich your Magazine with his remarks, will he permit me to requeſt him to avoid the application of ſuch epithets as *impious*, *fooliſh*, *fanatical*, &c. A writer of great diſtinction thus reflects upon the fanaticiſm aſcribed to a Society, that wiſhes to realize the miſſion of their ſacred Maſter, "Peace on earth, good-will to men."

"Après cela qu'on range tant qu'on voudra les *Quakers* parmi les fanatiques; ce ſont toujours des fanatiques bien eſtimables. Je ne puis m'empêcher de declarer, que je l'eſtime un peuple vraiment grand, vertueux, plein d'induſtrie, d'intelligence, et de ſageſſe."

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Alderbury*, *Dec.* 5.

WE are told, by many of our old Engliſh Hiſtorians, that the Barons of this kingdom had, in the times a little poſterior to the Norman Conqueſt, the power of ſtriking money; and, though at preſent it has not happened that any of their pieces have yet been diſcovered, the fact itſelf, I believe, has never been queſtioned. Doubtleſs the lovers of the antient Engliſh ſeries muſt often, when peruſing theſe paſſages in the writers above alluded to, have felt a ſincere deſire that they might be gratified with the ſight of one of theſe long-ſought coins; and to ſuch of them, Mr. Urban, as are readers of your excellent Miſcellany, I beg leave to bring forward one, which I hope, after what I have advanced has been read, and attentively conſidered, will be found to put in ſtrong claims to this diſtinguiſhed and important honour.

In order to aſcertain the rank of the perſon to whom the piece belongs, we muſt have recourſe to the legend and figure on the obverſe. But, previous to this, as the coin of which I am now ſpeaking is in itſelf ſingular, and the portrait thereon diſſimilar to thoſe on the regal ſpecie of the early Poſt-Normanic æra, it will, to obviate ſuſpicions and ſceptical doubts, be proper to prove that it is an *Engliſh* coin; which I do in the following manner. Firſt, the piece was lately found, with ſeveral of Stephen, in the vicinity of Saliſbury; ſecondly, the reverſe is exactly like that of one of the varieties of the early Henries' pennies, and uſually (and, in my opinion, with very good reaſon) aſcribed to Henry the Firſt; and, thirdly, it bears very viſibly in the Legend on this ſide ON SA coming next the Mint-mark, and has alſo the firſt letter (S) of the minter's name. From this ON SA, and the very place of diſcovery, we muſt, *per* force, be led to conclude that the coin was ſtruck at Old Sarum; for it is well known that, in theſe early times, this place was honoured with the privilege of coining.

I now come to conſider its claims as belonging to a Baron; and, as the coin is unfortunately but ill-ſtruck, my materials for this purpoſe are much more ſcanty than I could have wiſhed. I entertain hopes, however, that ſufficient is yet left clear to give us, if not a complete demonſtration, at leaſt a highly-probable idea, that we are right in thus aſſigning it. The obverſe has a figure, almoſt half a length, looking to the right, and holding a large ſword, with which, I believe, Stephen is never ſeen. And here, from the coins being found with ſeveral others of Stephen, I beg leave to obſerve, that I place it under the reign of that Monarch, who, it is well known, was compelled to grant the privilege of coining to many of his diſcontented nobles. It is on this preſumption alſo that I ſo frequently allude to the coins of Stephen. Of his reign we have one

ſpecimen

ſpecimen of eccleſiaſtical money; I mean that of Henry Biſhop of Wincheſter, baſe-brother to the King. This has no ſword or ſceptre, but evident by a croſier, the proper and peculiar enſign of its owner. If, therefore, neither the regal nor eccleſiaſtical coins have the ſword, what ſpecies of money are we to look for, that we may ſuppoſe ought or are likely to exhibit it? I immediately reply, in all probability to thoſe of the Barons; for, ſceptre or croſier they moſt certainly had no right to. Another argument that the preſent coin belongs to a Baron is this, that the figure evidently has a conical helmet, ſimilar to that on what is uſually called the Helmet Type of Canute; and very much reſembling that with which Euſtace, ſon to Stephen, is ſeen, on the variety of him ſtruck at York, and having his effigy. The helmet, therefore, appertains neither to the eccleſiaſtical or regal ſpecie, but is at the ſame time every way ſuitable to the Baron's claim; the Monarch, as aboveſaid, having always the ſceptre or flag (but never the ſword), and the biſhop his croſier. But the grand foundation on which the baron's title reſts is, that oppoſite the ſword, in the very place where, on the regal money, the abbreviated or full title *Rex* is uſually found, are, very diſtinct and viſible, the letters COM, to which it will be extremely difficult to give any other interpretation, but that of COMES ſhortened, which is (if I miſtake not) equivalent to the Saxon EORL, or Baron. It can be no part of any Engliſh regal name; nor can the piece be eccleſiaſtical, the badges being ſo diſſentient thereto. Unfortunately, where the name undoubtedly was, the piece is diminiſhed by being badly ſtruck; and thus we are deprived of that document which would at once have decided the whole matter.

The conſideration of the reverſe will not detain either myſelf or your readers long. It exactly reſembles Henry the Firſt in Snelling, Plate I. No. 24. The firſt letter of the Mint-maſter's name, which is an S, is all that is clearly preſerved of that; but the ON SA is extremely plain; and, as I have before mentioned, from the very place where the coin was found, together with theſe letters, we may regard it as a certainty that it was minted at Old Sarum.

Far be it from me, Mr. Urban, to follow the truly-ridiculous conduct of ſome Antiquaries, in raiſing important diſcoveries from entirely falſe, or at beſt but ill-founded ſpeculations; but, if I have not advanced ſufficient to convince thoſe who are unwilling, or not inclined, to admit any thing ſhort of palpable demonſtration, yet, I truſt, I have ſome ſmall claim to the thanks of your numiſmatic readers, as I have at leaſt brought forward a coin, which certainly has a better claim to the ſignal diſtinction I have endeavoured to procure it than any other ever before offered to the publick. Be it what it may; it is *inedited, and, in all probability, unique*; and I have the ſatisfaction to add, that a moſt reſpectable gentleman, very high in the eſtimation of the numiſmatic world (and whom I thus publicly mention with peculiar pleaſure), has expreſſed his perfect coincidence of opinion with my own in what I have now ſubmitted to the peruſal of your readers; and, if any gentlemen will favour me with their remarks, through the medium of your excellent Miſcellany, it will be doing a great pleaſure to one, who is, Mr Urban, both theirs and your ſincere well-wiſher. W. Woolston.

P.S. Had the ſuppoſed baronial piece been perfect, in all probability it would have had the ſurname of the baron, and perhaps abbreviated; as, for inſtance, ſuppoſe the name had been John, it would poſſibly have been given thus, IOHAN COM. The place of mintage on the reverſe would, moſt likely, point out to thoſe who received theſe pieces in currency to what nobleman they appertained; as there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that they would coin in the place (eſpecially if it was a conſiderable one) either where they reſided or from which they derived their titles. W. W.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 15.

OBSERVING a query on deafneſs, in your vol. LXXIII, p. 929, wherein your correſpondent deſires to know if any other perſon has made the ſame remark; this is to inform you, that, in riding through the noiſy ſtreets of London, in the Summer, with a little boy of mine, who is extremely deaf indeed, I obſerved that he heard infinitely better in the hackney-coach, amidſt the noiſy rauling of other carriages, than when he was in a room.

If you will inſert the reply to W. M. B. in your next Number, you will oblige A Constant Reader.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. Jan.y 1804. Pt. II. p.57.

Mr. WILKES's VILLAKIN, in SANDOWN BAY.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

T. S. del.

Fig. 2. CHURCHILL'S PILLAR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE Villakin, or ſummer reſidence, of the late John Wilkes, eſq. in Sandown Bay, at the S. E. end of the Iſle of Wight, has uniformly attracted the notice of travellers paſſing through that Iſland, more from the celebrity of the owner than from the elegance of its architecture. It was in this peaceful cottage he paſſed many of his pleaſanteſt hours, free from the diſtraction of parties, or cares of office; and, amid the pleaſures of the ſurrounding ſcenery, a well-choſen library, and a few intelligent friends, he experienced a more ſolid delight, than when hailed by the rabble as "Patron of expiring Liberty."

FATHER PAUL.

Mr. URBAN, *Sandown Barracks, Oct.* 28, 1803.

IN the ſhrubbery at Sandown cottage, lately belonging to Mr. Wilkes, (but now to General Barker), is a ſort of monument (ſhaded by cypreſs, weeping willows, &c,) raiſed by the Patriot to the memory of his friend Churchill the Poet. It is of oak, in the form of a broken fluted pillar, painted white, about 8 feet high, and 14 inches diameter, near the center of which is a tablet with this inſcription;

CAROLO CHURCHILL
DIVINO POETAE
AMICO IVCVNDO
CIVI OPTIME DE PATRIA MERITO.

Yours, &c. A. H.

P. S. The annexed ſketch (*fig.* 2.) was lately taken by a friend, to whom we are alſo indebted for the following

IMPROMPTU.

"Sweet power of Poeſy! thy moving lay
E'en Diſcord hears, and liſt'ning fiends obey:
Thy Churchill ſings; the angry paſſions ceaſe;
And Wilkes can ſacrifice to thee and Peace.

T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Tonbridge, April* 25, 1803.

ON Friday laſt was diſcovered, in ploughing a ſmall field adjoining the priory belonging to W. V. Mills, eſq. in this place, a very antient ſtone coffin having the uſual contents, which were much decayed. One may imagine that the ſuperior of the Priory was depoſited in it; but that can be merely conjecture, ſince there is no inſcription but a very handſome varied croſs upon the lid; yet the coffin itſelf may excite the attention of the curious; not, indeed, for its extraordinary ſize or beauty, for it has neither, but for its antiquity. It appears to have been a block of ſtone chiſſelled out for the reception of the body, tolerably ſmooth on the outſide, enlarging from the feet to the other extremity. Its length inſide 6 feet 2 inches, only 17 inches wide at the ſhoulders, and 10½ deep; the head formed in the ſhape to fit its occupant, but not ſo deep as the other part by 2 inches. The ſculpture on the lid is in very bold relief, and fine preſervation; but, what is remarkable, the lid and coffin were found 16 feet apart; and this occaſions ſome to conclude that they do not belong to each other, in as much as the cloſe adjoins the houſe, and might be the burial-place of the religious community; and the lid covered the ſculls of two other ſkeletons when diſcovered. A coffin was dug up near the ſame place fifty years ago, which, with the preſent, are all that have been heard of. This was about 16 inches from the ſurface of the earth, and had been buried within the ſite of a wing of the Priory, burnt down 500 years ſince, and not rebuilt. I incloſe you (*fig.* 3.) an attempt to produce an appearance of the ſculpture on the lid, which is of the thickneſs of 3 inches and a half.

Yours, &c. J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 30, 1803.

A CURIOUS tortoiſe-ſhell ſnuff-box has lately been ſhewn to me, in hopes that, from my ſuppoſed knowledge in Heraldry, I might have been able to decypher the arms (*fig.* 4.) engraved on the inſide of the lid; but, as the colours are not marked by the graver, I have hitherto failed in my reſearches on that head; perhaps ſome of your intelligent correſpondents may be able to give the required information. On the upper ſide of the lid is a buſt in ſilver of Charles I. boldly relieved, and extremely well executed. The box was found about fifty years ago in Stanning Hall wood, in the county of Norfolk, near the manſion formerly the reſidence of the *Morden* (*quere* Mordaunt) family; but now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Suffield. The ſilver hinge and iron ſpring catch are curious, and highly finiſhed, and the whole in excellent preſervation.

Yours, &c, W. C.

QUEEN

QUEEN MATILDA'S TAPESTRY.

(*Concluded from Vol. LXXIII. p.* 1228.)

XXXIX. *Hic exeunt cavalli de navibus.*—The troops are already landed, and the unladen ships are ranged along the shore. The painter represents here only the landing of the horses. It is to be observed, that he has omitted, in the history of this debarkation, William's accidental fall, which he himself construed into a good omen.

XL. *Et hic milites festinaverunt Hestinga, ut cibum raperentur.*—Horsemen armed are seen marching towards Hastings. Foragers have already brought from the neighbouring farms a number of cattle and sheep.

XLI. *Hic est Wadard.* — This horseman, armed, superintending the butchers and cooks who follow, and whose mere surname is written without any description, is, probably, the grand purveyor. This omission of his title, and the name standing as that of a person sufficiently known, is an internal proof, confirming the tradition, that the tapestry is contemporary with the Conquest.

XLII. *Hic coquitur caro, et hic ministraverunt ministri.*—The cooks are preparing the provisions in various manners. A large caldron is on the fire. Some are preparing fowls of the farm-yard; and others meats of a rarer kind.

XLIII. *Hic fecerunt prandium, et hic episcopus cibum et potum benedicit.*—Here are seen two large tables; the one is round, and is designed for the officers belonging to the Court; the other, more remarkable, is in the form of a half circle. At this are seated Duke William and the Barons of his suite. A Bishop blesses the table, and a page on his knees presents the cup.

XLIV. *Odo Ep's. Wilel'm. Rotbert.*—The Duke of Normandy holds a council at Hastings, on the operations of the campaign. He is seated between his two brothers, with his sword in his hand. At his right hand is Odo Bishop of Bayeux; and Robert Count of Mortain is on his left. Probably it is decided in this council to encamp themselves, and fortify Hastings—to await there the approach of the enemy, who, proud of his victory over the Norwegians, marches, in full confidence, to give battle.

XLV. *Iste jussit ut foderetur castellum at Hastenga.*—As this inscription immediately follows the name of Robert, it appears that this Count of Mortain had the charge of superintending the operations ordered in council. It is, therefore, this officer, who, with a small standard in his hand, encourages the labourers to work. They are digging in the trench, and already the camp is palisadoed. The inscription *ceastra*, for *castra*, shews the camp.

XLVI. *Hic nuntiatum est Willelmo de Harold.*—A soldier approaches William, whom he appears to inform, with a mysterious air, of the enemy's approach.

XLVII. *Hic domus incenditur.*—It appears that, in consequence of the news of the enemy's approach, William's troops set fire to a house, which embarrassed the movement of the army. A woman, leading her son by the hand, is coming out of the house, to which two men are setting fire. History is silent on this fact. It is known, however, that, after the battle of Hastings, when Dover was taken and burnt by the soldiery, the Duke of Normandy ordered a compensation to be made to the inhabitants. Perhaps the woman and child represent a similar act of humanity performed by William on this occasion.

XLVIII. *Hic milites exierunt de Hastenga, venerunt ad prælium contra Haroldum regem.*—The Duke of Normandy did not wait for Harold in his camp, but marched out to meet him. The Duke is seen completely armed, and ready to mount his charger. The horse are marching toward the enemy.

XLIX. *Hic Willelm' Dux interrogat Vital si vidisset exercitum Haroldi.*—The Duke, at the head of his horse, a baton in his hand, is questioning a horseman, who approaches him on the full gallop. The horseman appears to be the chief of a troop of cavalry, sent to reconnoitre. The inscription gives us his name; he points to the side on which the enemy is approaching.

L. *Iste nuntiat Haroldum Regem. de exercitu Willelmi Ducis.*—The King of England had also sent to reconnoitre; he had even sent spies into the camp of William, who, discovering them, ordered every part of his preparations to be shewn to them, and then sent them back to their master. A foot-soldier who precedes Harold points to the enemy.

LI. *Hic Willelm' Dux aloquitur suis militibus, ut preparent se viriliter et sapienter ad prælium contra Anglorium exercitum.*

ercitum.—The two armies are drawn up in the presence of each other; the Duke of Normandy harangues the French, encouraging them to the onset; the Historians of the times give his speech. In the picture, William appears to be near the conclusion of his speech; his troops begin to charge the enemy; there is only a single horseman near William, who turns round to listen to his concluding words. The battle commences; the horse couch their lances; the archers, marching on foot before the horse, have their bows bent; a shower of arrows is discharged; the bucklers of the enemy are stuck full of them; many of the enemy fall; the carnage is great. The border of this pannel, at the bottom, is covered with dead bodies. In the same manner, the bodies of Amazons form the frise of a *Sarcophagus*, on which is represented their battle with the Athenians: so the bodies of the children of Niobe ornament the borders of a tomb, the bas-relief of which represents the vengeance of the son of Latona on that unfortunate family.

LII. *Hic ceciderunt Lewine et Gurd, fratres Haroldi Regis.*—The latter, who is here called Gurd, is known in history by the title of Count of Word; he and his brother Lewin fell in the combat.

LIII. *Hic ceciderunt simul Angli et Franci in prœlio.*—Historians speak of a ditch where the French are thrown into confusion towards the end of the battle. The English are seen rallying on the edge of the ditch. The contest is bloody, and numbers of the combatants of both armies are seen plunged together into the ditch.

LIV. *Hic Odo Eps. baculum tenens comfortat Francos.*—The misfortune at the ditch disconcerts the Duke of Normandy's troops. Bishop Odo, mounted on horseback, and completely armed, raising his baton, reanimates the French, and leads them back to the combat. The latter words of the inscription are effaced.

LV. *Hic est Dux Will's.*—The Duke is at the ditch, encouraging his troops. He raises his casque, to shew himself to his men. As he had been wounded, it is probable that the news had discouraged his troops. He revives their spirits; and from that moment the victory is no longer doubtful.

LVII. *Hic Franci pugnant et ceciderunt qui erant cum Haroldo.*—The French rally; and Harold's army is cut to pieces. The tapestry here represents the French, who return to the combat with more vigour than ever. The English are routed, and cut to pieces.

LVIII. *Hic Harold Rex interfectus est.*—He dies with his arms in his hand. He is here seen, fallen from his horse, and extended on the ground. He had reigned only nine months. A horseman, without, dismounting, pierces Harold's thigh; at which, according to the Historians, Duke William was so much displeased, that he degraded him from the rank of a horseman. The battle of Hastings, which placed William the Conqueror and his descendants on the throne of England, was fought on the 14th of October, 1066.

This finishes the embroidery of Matilda. Some of the latter figures are a little injured by Time. Some learned men have been of opinion, that this series of pictures carried on the story to the crowning of William; which opinion is not improbable, though nothing remains to put the question out of doubt. ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Jan. 5.*

I CANNOT forego the pleasure I felt in my last visit to London. The improvement on Snow-hill is worthy of the City of London and its magistrates, and the people who direct it. Those also near Temple-bar have much merit; and on my next visit I hope to see another improvement, so obvious to every stranger, the opening of Oxford-street, from the end of Tottenham-court-road, to the South-east corner of Southampton-street, Bedford-square, thereby destroying that sink-hole of nastiness, Dyot-street and its appendages, leaving High-street, and Broad-street, St. Giles's, as they now are.

If you will permit, then, a plain countryman leave to give another opinion (perhaps you will say it is presuming in him to add so much), I would recommend a road to be cut directly from the corner of Old Change, down to Bridge-row, in a straight line. It will interfere with no large public building, nor, in the line, would I destroy any. From thence, widen Cannon-street, East-cheap, at the end of Idol-lane; pass on; cut a fresh street, in a straight line, to East Smithfield; from which a ready communication may be made to your New Docks. An opening from this *new line*, betwixt Billingsgate and the Custom-

Cuſtom-houſe, would be found uſeful; at preſent it is inconvenient. I am confident this would coſt a great deal of money; but the queſtion is, would it not be well laid out? If you build docks, you ought to make good roads to them. The docks will be a great acquiſition; and the roads will make them more generally uſeful and productive, in the encouragement of trade, and the facilitating the tranſportation of merchandize to every quarter of the world, from all parts of this ſuperb City.

I have one objection to make; I don't like the lofty building on Snow-hill. From this conſtruction of building, our heavy loſs in Liverpool was ſaid to follow, whereby buildings to the amount, or loſs ſay, of 60,000l. laſt September, occurred, and property in them to the amount of 440,000l. more; never having more than one building, at any one time, burnt before, nor ever having any built with a deſign to be more ſecured, by party-walls and extra roofs, than theſe were, all of them nearly new.

Yours, &c. MATT. GREGSON.

Mr. URBAN, 4, *Chapel-ſtr. Dec.* 15.

IF you pleaſe, you may inſert the following hints in your uſeful Magazine. They appear to me of great importance to thoſe of your readers who poſſeſs landed property.

Hints on Hedges, and Hedge-row Timber.

A hedge is uſed for ſhelter, and as a fence for cattle; and it is the beſt hedge that poſſeſſes theſe properties in the leaſt ſpace of ground. Now the hedges in moſt counties of England, and particularly in the neighbourhood of London, occupy ſix and often twelve times more ground than is neceſſary for this purpoſe, and, notwithſtanding, they are very incomplete fences. Any traveller might obſerve this, by comparing them with the hedges in Berwickſhire, and other Northern counties.

I conſider theſe obſervations as a ſufficient reaſon for offering the following outline of my ideas upon this ſubject, which I ſhall arrange under two general heads, viz.

Planting, and Training of Hedges.

1ſt. *Planting.* In a dry ſoil, a hedge is improperly planted, if the plants are raiſed above the level of the general ſurface of the field.

In a wet ſoil, it is equally improper to plant the hedge without either raiſing the ſurface, draining, planting by what is called ditch and hedge, or uſing aquatic plants.

In whatever kind of ſoil, or ſituation, a hedge is planted, the ground ſhould be previouſly cleanſed and pulverized, either by fallowing, trench-plowing, or digging.

In planting, whatever is the direction of the hedge-row, none of the plants ſhould deviate from that line of direction.

A ſingle row of thorns (only) is ſufficient to raiſe a complete hedge on any ſoil; the plants from ſix to eighteen inches aſunder, according to its nature.

The birch, the hornbeam, the alder, the elder, &c. will be found preferable to thorns; the two former in poor dry, and the two latter in wet ſoils.

2d *Training.* Every ſpecies of training is improper, which does not rear the hedge to a living wall, of a pyramidal form; and for the general purpoſes of hedges, four or five feet high, twenty inches broad below, and eight at top, is ſufficient. This is eaſily accompliſhed by keeping the plants free from weeds, and pruning their lateral ſhoots pretty cloſe to the ſtem. A light hedge knife is the proper inſtrument for pruning hedges; no hedge-ſhears ſhould be uſed on any account.

By training a hedge in a tapering or pyramidal form, every inch of its ſurface enjoys the full benefit of the ſun, air, and rain; hence it is uniformly cloathed with verdure from the roots to the top; and this makes a more complete and durable fence than any other mode of training.

Let any one contraſt the above directions for planting and rearing hedges, which are put in practice in ſeveral of the counties in the Northern diviſion of this iſland, with the mode followed in England, and particularly in the vicinity of London. Every intelligent perſon, who reflects upon the ſubject for one moment, will allow, that *it is a mode much leſs expenſive* (and if we only conſider the wide ſpace which hedges in general occupy, it will appear), and that *many gentlemen, by adopting it, might add a conſiderable number of acres to their eſtate, and have much better fences, at one half the expence.*

Hedge-row Timber. Hedges trained in the way I have deſcribed muſt be much more favourable for the growth of timber-trees, than the common method. All that I propoſe to obſerve here, however, is to recommend the aſh

aſh for planting in hedge-rows, in preference to the Engliſh elm.

I object to the Engliſh elm in hedge-rows,

Firſt, becauſe an elm-tree, to become good timber, ſhould not be pruned; and

Secondly, becauſe the Engliſh elm is of little value, as timber, at any rate.

I recommend the aſh for hedge-rows in England;

Firſt, becauſe its timber is next in value to the oak, and is always ſcarce, being too much neglected by planters.

Secondly, it will proſper, and produce excellent timber, where neither the oak nor elm can.

Thirdly, it produces the greateſt quantity, and the beſt quality of timber, when trained to a ſingle ſtem; this being preciſely the mode of treatment that trees in hedge-rows require, in order to favour the growth of the hedge under them, and the crop on each ſide.

In ſome counties, naturally unfavourable to the growth of the oak, it is there cultivated to the great advantage of the land-holder, who, beſides the annual rents of the lands, draw an immenſe ſum from the hedge-rows alone.

If the hedges in England were reared in the manner I have deſcribed, and if the common aſh was planted in place of the Engliſh elm, the paſture, or arable lands, would be greatly increaſed, and a vaſt quantity of valuable wood acquired; which would be an incalculable advantage to individuals, and a great benefit to the nation.

Being lately employed in laying out a gentleman's grounds in Surrey, I was led to make the above remarks from their efficacy on his eſtate; to which *I added one tenth part, in acres, more than it uſed to be farmed for; and ſome time ago, at another place, in the ſame county, a field, of* 8¾ *acres, ſurrounded with cumberſome hedges, I converted into* 12 *acres of excellent paſture, the hedges much better than before, and kept in order at a much leſs expence.*

I hope theſe hints may ſtimulate many to do likewiſe; and profit in a ſimilar manner. J. Loudon.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 5.

YOUR correſpondent, A. B. vol. LXXIII. p. 1108, will find in vol LXIX. p. 459, a liſt of Bampton lecturers. Dr. Finch, of St. John's, preached in 1797; Dr. Tatham, of Lincoln, 1789; G. F. Nott, of All Souls, 1802.

B. S. vol. LXXIII. p. 1126, makes very pertinent remarks on the ſubject of Maſters and Truſtees of Free-ſchools; but he muſt go a little deeper into it before he can bring it even before the Chancellor. When a *majority* of truſtees or a veſtry, to whom many of them are to report their reſolutions, encourage and connive at the miſconduct of maſters, what good can be expected? It is but too true, that the *Ars Grammatica*, required by the founders' ſtatutes to be taught in our free-ſchools, has been abſurdly conſtrued into Greek and Latin, becauſe Engliſh was hardly reduced to *grammatical* accuracy when they were founded, and, it may be, was contrary to the ignorance of their mother-tongue in which children were kept before the Reformation. Theſe ſchools being intended as ſubſtitutes to the ſchools in the monaſteries, it is natural to ſuppoſe the ſame kind of knowledge would be continued to be taught in them; but at the ſame time that a maſter, having a ſmall ſalary, a houſe rent-free, an allowance of coals, and other perquiſites, ſhould prefer teaching Greek and Latin to four young *gentlemen* at 100*l.* a year to teaching all the dirty boys of the town or village to jabber over Engliſh as faſt and as inarticulately as may be, for the chance of their parents reimburſing him the expences of books, paper, and pens, is not to be wondered at. When it is farther conſidered that every man who conceits himſelf ſufficiently learned to teach others ſets up a day-ſchool in every lane on the very riſk above-ſtated, and with the only certainty of getting pay for children of other pariſhes put out to nurſe; what man, while he laments the hard fate of theſe aſpiring ſpirits, does not pity that of the grammar-maſters thus undermined? A third grievance muſt not be forgotten, in which Religion is made a ſtalking horſe, under *cover* of Morality, to propagate particular doctrines; when perſons are invited to ſubſcribe, and be put on a committee, under the lure that the place of worſhip to which the ſcholars ſhall go ſhall be determined by the *majority* who are *already provided*. When farther there is a ſociety of ſchoolmaſters united to protect their claims and privileges, there is a rampart through which the Chancellor himſelf would find it difficult to break.

A liſt of free grammar-ſchools was publiſhed in an octavo pamphlet once; but to what extent is not at this moment recollected. It is lamentable to obſerve how the great cauſe of Education is neglected, and how what ſhould be the guardian of the innocence and purity of the riſing generation, the *ſpes altera Romæ*, is abuſed. There are ſchools where reſort to public worſhip is ſuperſeded by private worſhip; others, where oppoſition tenets are taught; others, where the teachers are ignorant, careleſs, corrupt, and debauched, and to exorbitance in bills add unreal charges. If ſpecific proof of theſe enormities were laid before the Legiſlature, one would preſume ſome redreſs would be brought about; unleſs the Parent Legiſlator is too indifferent or too indolent to ſuperintend the education of his offſpring. Education, like Godlineſs, is at preſent made gain of; and, if a licence to keep a ſchool, like that to keep a conventicle, can be obtained for 6d. how ſhall we ſtem the torrent, which will bear down before it all ſchools and ſeminaries eſtabliſhed by the piety and good ſenſe of our anceſtors for the beſt of purpoſes? Would it not be better to inſtitute examinations of perſons intending to commence ſchoolmaſters, as of candidates for holy orders? In vain do we wiſh for the motley character an *Elocution*-maſter, to undo all the falſe ſpelling, falſe pronouncing, gibberiſh, twang, broken Engliſh, and even Scotch and Welſh, taught in Engliſh ſchools, and abſolute indiſtinction, ſubmitted to by men as by old women, who purſue the teſcue in the cottage. The character abovementioned would but introduce the rant of the theatre into the pulpit, and ſubſtitute Art to Nature; for all feelings which Nature does not prompt are artificial in the extreme. Art is but the prompter behind the ſcenes, ſuggeſting words which the feelings of Nature and Genius are to animate. For all ſchools inſtituted with the deſign of our antient free-ſchools, a proper knowledge of our mother-tongue is indiſpenſable and almoſt the one thing needful, and would preſerve our labourers from illiteracy, and our mechanics from the affectation of fine words with all the weakneſs of ſlip-ſlops. The novels of popular publiſhers, like the ſermons of popular preachers, are but ſo many murderers of our language, as well as of our morals, the relief of an idle hour, and a faſhionable lounge, without reaching the heart or conduct.

Pacificus, vol. LXXIII. p. 1132, is ſo attentive to the charge of Quaker corndealers, that he reminds us of the repeated advertiſement of the Society in the year of ſcarcity, vindicating all their members from ſuch naughty practices. But is it not well known that, ſo long as members continue their contributions to the Society's fund, their actions muſt be very groſs indeed to exclude them from fellowſhip?

I confeſs myſelf as unable as D. H. to underſtand the meaning of Mr. Gabb's expreſſion, vol. LXXIII. 806, before he explained himſelf, p. 1134.

Whatever be the propriety in the uſe of the term *Villa*, vol. LXXIII. 1134, one cannot help wiſhing the line

"The feaſt of reaſon, and the flow of ſoul,"

were leſs hackneyed. G. R.

*** Our correſpondent A. B. C [who would feel himſelf greatly obliged to Mr. Urban if through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine he would inquire into the authenticity of a well-known letter, purporting to have been written by Publius Lentulus to the Senate of Rome concerning our Saviour, which Lord Exeter has put up near the famous picture of Carlo Dolce at Burleigh; or, if Mr. Urban ſhould himſelf know, as he moſt probably would, what is the authority for the letter in queſtion] is referred to the ſeveral books publiſhed on the Evidences of Chriſtianity; among others, to the works of Dr. Lardner, where he will find ſufficient detection of the ſpuriouſneſs of this letter, equally ſo with thoſe of Abgarus king of Edeſſa to our Saviour himſelf, and of Seneca to St. Paul.

Tertullian (Apologet. V.) ſays, that Tiberius communicated to the Senate the accounts he received from Syria Paleſtina reſpecting the *truth of his divinity*; but the Senate, and particularly Sejanus, refuted them. The Emperor, however, maintained his own opinion, and threatened thoſe who informed againſt the Chriſtians with puniſhment. (Brotier's Tacitus, Supplem. Annal. v. ch. 8.) Calmet (Dict. v. *Lentulus*) ſays, "There has been often printed a letter from Lentulus, the *ſuppoſed* proconſul of Judæa, to the Roman Senate. 'There has appeared here

here a man, who is ſtill living, named Jeſus Chriſt, whoſe power is extraordinary. He has the title given him of the Great Prophet: his diſciples call him the Son of God. He raiſes the dead, and heals all ſorts of diſeaſes. He is a tall well-proportioned man: there is an air of ſerenity in his countenance, which attracts at once the love and reverence of thoſe who ſee him. His hair is of the colour of new wine from the root to his ears, and from thence to the ſhoulders it is curled, and falls down to the loweſt part of them. Upon the forehead it parts in two, after the manner of the Nazarenes *. His forehead is flat and fair; his face without any defect, and adorned with a very graceful vermilion; his air is majeſtic and agreeable. His noſe and his mouth are very well proportioned, and his beard is thick and forked, of the colour of his hair. His eyes are grey, and extremely lively. In his reproofs he is terrible; but in his exhortations and inſtructions amiable and courteous. There is ſomething wonderfully charming in his face, with a mixture of gravity. He is never ſeen to laugh, but he has been obſerved to weep. He is very ſtrait in ſtature; his hands are large and ſpreading; and his arms very beautiful. He talks little, and with great gravity; and is the handſomeſt man in the world.' We look upon it as a piece not much to be regarded; but, as it is printed in ſeveral places, the reader, perhaps, will not be diſpleaſed to find it here."

Of Seneca's letter to St. Paul, Dom Calmet obſerves, that "though Jerom and Auſtin mention and may have ſeen them, and ſeveral modern authors mention them after them, and they are printed in many places, and James le Fevre of Eſtaples thought them genuine and publiſhed them with thoſe of St. Paul, and wrote a commentary on them, and others have defended them; others have ſuſpected that the genuine ones being loſt were ſupplied by theſe; but, as no proof is given of this conjecture, we readily acknowledge ourſelves inclined to admit that the preſent are the letters which were known to the antients, but which, however, are not the better for that, nor do they deſerve any conſideration. Fabricius, in his Apocryphal Works of the New Teſtament, vol. I. p. 880, exhibits the judgment of ſeveral learned men concerning theſe letters before the edition that he has made of them."

"The generality of critics (ſee F. Alexander, Du Pin, Tillemont,) reject the whole ſtory of Abgarus, and look upon his letter to our Saviour, and the anſwer given by Euſebius in his Eccl. Hiſt. vol. I. c. 13, from the records of Edeſſa, as pieces without any authority," ſays Calmet, art. *Abgarus*.

We have been thus copious in anſwering our correſpondent on the beſt authority, that of a Benedictine monk and abbot, who has ſhewn ſo great impartiality, and ſeeks not to found a defence of his religion on ſuch feeble and treacherous ſupports. At the ſame time no blame attaches to any perſon who inſtitutes a compariſon between a Catholic painter and a fictitious repreſentation, which he might attempt to reduce to a portrait, not having, like St. Luke, the original before him.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 7.

AS the following memorial of the Bentham family, tranſcribed from two tablets on the North ſide of the Cathedral, may not be unacceptable to many of your readers, I ſend it for inſertion in your excellent Magazine.

Yours, &c. ELY.

"M. S.

SAMUELIS BENTHAM, A. M.
Ex antiquâ ſtirpe de Benthamo in com. Ebor. oriundo,
hujus eccleſiæ per annos 36 minoris canonici,
et eodem tempore, per ſpecialem indulgen-[tiam,
ob inſignem vocis claritatem,
et decorum in ſanctis officiis peragendis,
graſſatim
facelli Regalis Weſtmonaſterienſis preſbyteri
et Regiæ Familiæ a confeſſionibus,
Eccleſiarum St. Petri Weſtmonaſt.
et Divi Pauli Londinenſis
minoris canonici.
Receſſit ab hâc eccleſiâ, A. D. 1715,
et ad Weſtmonaſterium ſe totum contulit,
ibi mortuus A. D. 1728;
ætat. 77.
Uxorem duxit Ruth Aleſtree,
matrem familiæ providam, officioſam,
ex quâ 7 filios, 3 filias ſuſcepit:
illa diem ſupremam obiit A.D. 1729, æt. 77.
Sepeliuntur in cœmeterio clauſtri Weſtmonaſt."

"In

* Though the Nazarites were bound by their vow to "let the locks of the hair of their heads grow," Numb. vi. 5, there is no evidence of its thus parting on the forehead. EDIT.

" In memory of
SAMUEL BENTHAM, B. A.
(son of the abovementioned Samuel),
and PHILIPPA (Wilan) his wife,
persons much beloved and respected
in this neighbourhood.
Slender was their wealth,
but they were rich in good works,
pious, industrious, charitable, sober-minded;
they trusted in God,
were contented and happy:
their virtues a good inheritance for their children.
He was many years register of this church,
and vicar of Weckford;
died at Bath, Feb. 4, 1732-3;
and was buried there in St. James's church.
She died August 7, 1747; aged 66.
They had 8 sons and 2 daughters:
Jeffery died Sept. 7, 1719, aged 8. Samuel,
scholar of
Trinity hall, Cambridge, died March 7,
1723-4; aged 19. Ursula
died February 1752; aged 27.
These three, with their mother, were bu-
[ried here,
in the South transept. Edward, D. D.
the King's professor of Divinity and canon
of Christ's church, Oxford,
died August 1st, 1776, and was there buried:
Joseph, printer to the university and *Alderman* of Cambridge,
died June 1, 1778, aged 68, and was buried in Trumpington church.
" Jacobus* hujus ecclesiæ cano. Thos. M.A.
Sacelli S'ti Petri apud Stockport Cestren.
provin. minister,
Philippa, Edmundus, M. A. de Wotton
Courtney in agro Somerset rector,
et Galfridus, A. M. hujus ecclesiæ canon
minor, superstites eandem morti viam miri.
Parentibus bene merentibus mense Martii,
1781, posuere.

To the Proprietors of Water-Works, Insurance Companies, Manufacturers, and the Publick at large,

THE great devastations made by fires are too often experienced, frequently owing to the *want of a small quantity of water at the beginning.* This want originating in the delay of water coming through the pipes, the cocks and plug-holes being stopped up with dirt, and various other circumstances occurring, gave rise to the following observations:

There are few manufactories, kilns, or any public buildings, without a reservoir of water, under, in, or near the same. These are sometimes dangerous or inconvenient to be got at, when there is an accident of fire. The method I propose is,

1. Where there are terrace-cisterns under ground, there should be a pipe or channel from the bottom of them carried to the most convenient or open part adjoining, with an elbow-pipe coming up to the surface of the ground, and wide enough to admit a bucket to descend below the bottom of the reservoir. This would get all the water out of it by the buckets or suction-pipes of engines, and permanently secure water, so valuable at the commencement of a fire.

2. Where the reservoirs are too near the buildings at the time of a fire, the foregoing method might be adopted.

3. Where these reservoirs are in the buildings, and above the ground, similar pipes should be used, and carried to the best place near; the end of the leading-pipe should be plugged, like the water-works, with a wide perpendicular pipe, as before, to admit the buckets &c. so that when the plugs are loosened, the water instantly flows.

4. Where there are lifting-pumps in wells, the discharge should go into similar reservoirs, having the same leading-pipes.

5. Where water-works are carried through the streets, I should advise that, in the best place, convenient and similar reservoirs be constructed and filled by a cock and ball when the water passes through those streets.

6. No manufactory, &c. should be without leather-buckets, applicable to the pipe in which they are to descend.

7. The tops of these pipes, on the surface of the earth, should be made of stone or iron, having a rabbit to admit an iron-lid, with a handle lying flush at the top; the whole being level with the ground, the lid may be easily lifted up, and the plug loosened. A board (P.P.) for private plug, with the number of feet, should be stuck up in the walls opposite; and a penalty or prosecution inflicted for opening such without a cause; when there is a fire never, every person having a right to open it.

8. The utility of these reservoirs, so constructed, secures to us the permanent means of extinguishing fires at the beginning; otherwise great conflagrations speedily ensue. As there may be wonderful improvements made, I offer the plan to the publick, trusting speedily to see the same, *pro bono publico*, as well as individuals, undertook.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPUS.

Mr.

* The late Rev. James Bentham, the venerable Historian of the Cathedral church of Ely, by whom the above memorial was drawn up.

Mr. URBAN,

Baldock, January 13.

WITH the inſtruments in all reſpects the ſame as in the two preceding years (ſee vol. LXXII. p. 227, and vol. LXXIII. p. 80), I here again tranſmit you a table of the ſeveral monthly averages as taken from my journal of 1803. By comparing the different columns with thoſe of 1802, I find that the mean altitude of the barometer this year is .016 greater than of 1802, or nearly 1-10th of an inch greater than the mean altitude of 1801; and, ſecondly, the thermometer within is .31, and that in open air .34 of a degree leſs than in 1802. Hence it appears, that the mean heat of 1803, in the ſhade, was 1.17 degrees leſs than in 1801, and I find the average heat in the ſhade at Baldock, for the laſt five years, to be 49.64 degrees; but, if we exclude the wet, cold year, 1799, the mean for the other four years will be 50.09, which, from ſeveral trials, I find to be the degree of heat of four well-water, in ſuch ſituations where its temperature is no way influenced by that of the atmoſphere. Laſtly, the approximation of the wind to the cardinal points is 8 N. and 3 E. greater, and 5 S. and 7 W. leſs than in 1802.

Months. 1803.	Barometer at 8 A.M.	Barometer at 2 P.M.	Mean of Barometer.	Thermometer within at 8 A.M.	Thermometer within at 2 P.M.	Mean of Thermometer within.	Thermometer without at 8 A.M.	Thermometer without at 2 P.M.	Mean of Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points at 8 A.M. Quadr[t] of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				Approxim. of wind to card. points at 2 P.M. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				Mean of the approxim. of wind to card points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer.	Hotteſt days.	Coldeſt days.
										N	E.	S.	W	N	E.	S.	W	N	E	S	W				
January	29.398	29.408	29.401	33.74	34.53	34.13	32.63	35.31	33.97	22	60	32	10	20	50	24	14	24	60	20	12	31ſt	9th	1ſt	26th
February	29.553	29.520	29.536	35.69	38.52	37.10	34.85	40.76	37.80	22	8	37	45	29	9	32	41	25	8	34	43	11th	16th	27th	11th
March	29.762	29.760	29.761	41.06	46.97	44.02	39.90	48.63	44.26	28	21	33	42	40	15	31	38	34	18	32	40	12th	3d	26th	10th
April	29.613	29.626	29.620	47.80	55.63	51.71	45.55	55.62	50.58	31	10	37	42	15	16	50	42	22	13	43	42	12th	21ſt	16th	28th
May	29.690	29.704	29.700	48.97	55.55	52.26	48.10	56.92	52.71	49	5	17	53	53	4	10	51	51	4	17	52	18th	2d	27th	28th
June	29.707	29.709	29.708	55.90	61.60	58 75	55 62	63.05	59.33	31	21	20	48	28	19	23	50	29	15	21	49	26th	5th	18th	8th
July	29.880	29.875	29.878	62.48	70.16	66.32	61.42	71.61	66.52	46	10	36	32	33	25	32	32	41	18	34	32	11th	29th	19.20	15th
Auguſt	29.785	29 783	29 784	60.55	67.84	64.20	58.45	68.53	63.49	44	8	21	51	39	10	21	54	41	9	21	52	27th	10th	16th	31ſt
September	29.868	29.875	29.872	51.43	59.60	55.01	46.98	60.80	53.64	40	0	21	58	50	9	23	36	45	5	23	47	26th	21ſt	3d	24th
October	29.813	29.803	29.808	49.03	53.00	51.01	46.34	53.27	49.81	43	6	21	54	38	19	15	52	40	12	18	58	26th	15th	21ſt	58th
November	29.255	29.252	29.253	41.60	43.47	42.53	39.03	43.90	41.47	24	31	30	35	24	23	38	35	24	27	34	35	3d & 30th	10th	8th	4th
December	29.391	29.331	29.361	41.38	42.25	41.82	39.29	44.66	41.98	26	30	47	21	24	33	34	46	24	32	41	29	1ſt	28th	24th	9th
	29.648	29.642	29.645	47.47	52.43	49.95	45.71	53.55	49.69	34	17	29	41	38	20	29	10	38	18	29	40	Mean of the whole year.			

Note, The barometer was higheſt at Baldock on June 26th, and loweſt, November 10th. The hotteſt day at Baldock was July 19th (though the 20th, before the thunder-ſtorm came on, was nearly as hot, but after the ſtorm was over, the thermometer was obſerved to have ſunk, the ſame day, 17 degrees), and the coldeſt, February 11th; and farther, the ſtrongeſt winds were on February 27th, and December 25th.

The following ſynopſis of the weather, as an appendix to the foregoing, may, perhaps, not be unintereſting to ſome of your readers.

The firſt nine days of *January* were very mild for the ſeaſon; and on the 8th, the *turdus viſcivorus* was heard to whiſtle in a grove, near my reſidence; ſharp weather ſoon followed, as is generally the caſe when this bird ſings ſo early in the year. From the 18th to be 21ſt, with ſome little intermiſſion, froſty; 22d, 23d, and 24th days, more mild; but on the 25th, the froſt again commenced with ſeverity; for, on the 26th, the thermometer was only 17°.5 above *zero*. The froſt continued to the end of the month.

The beginning of *February*, to the 12th, was moſtly froſty, with conſiderable ſnow on the ground. On the 11th, the froſt was 4° more intenſe than on the 20th of laſt month. On the 15th, the ſnow was moſtly diſſolved, excepting ſome partially, here and there, under the hedges. From this time the weather was mild, attended with wind, and ſome rain, to the concluſion of the month. Two days at the beginning of *March* were mild; ſo that the bees were able to come forth, and collect *farina* from the ſnow-drops, which were at this time in full blow; but from the 3d to the 14th, dry cold winds blew from the North and North-eaſt, with a high barometer; during which, the influenza was ſeverely felt in this country. From this time, to the end of the month, it was remarkably fine and pleaſant; there was very little rain; ſo that the roads were moſtly dry and duſty. From the 1ſt to the 17th of *April*, a fine growing time; the weather was generally warm, particularly on the 15th and 16th; for, on the laſt-mentioned day, the thermometer was 72; a degree of warmth rather unuſual for this month; vegetation was remarkably forward; the white-thorn nearly on the blow; but on the 17th, the wind changed to the W. S. W. with a ſinking barometer; and on the 18th (wind Weſt), at 2 P.M. it was 20 degrees colder than on the 16th; at the ſame time, it continued ſtormy, with frequent ſhowers of hail and rain to the end; and vegetation was little or no forwarder now, than it was at the middle of the month.

At the beginning of *May*, ſome refreſhing ſhowers; or elſe the month was moſtly dry and cold, with frequent ſmall ſhowers of hail, and ſome froſty mornings, particularly on the 16th, when there was ice pretty thick. *June* was moſtly cool, with frequent ſhowers, which was ſoon exhaled from the ſurface of the earth, by the heat it had already received from a tropical ſun, and from the ſtrong affinity which then ſubſiſted between the air and water, as was evident by the coolneſs of the atmoſphere at the time. *July*: This month was moſtly hot; the thermometer in the ſhade was 80 and 82, and on the 19th, which was the hotteſt day this year, the thermometer, in the ſun, when hung againſt a wall, roſe to the height of 116, which is 18 degrees hotter than the natural temperature of the human blood; and were it not from the profuſe perſpiration, and the conſtant evaporation from the ſurface of the body, it would be impoſſible for thoſe who work hard, and are expoſed to the direct rays of the ſun, to be able to endure the heat, even in our climate, during the ſummer months. On the 20th, we had a moſt violent thunder-ſtorm; and here I muſt beg the reader's patience for a ſhort time, while I deſcant a little upon this tragical exhibition of the jarring elements, nearly as it appears in my journal of this month. Early A. M. bright; clouds began to appear by 10, and at noon ſun nearly obſcured; at which time, the thermometer, in the open air, ſtood at 80 degrees, and the barometer, 29·74-S.; the clouds continued, with very little increaſe, till 2¼ p. m. when there burſted forth two or three claps of thunder from the Southward, at an elevation of about 70 degrees. This ſudden diſcharge, at a time when little expected, excited my attention to an attentive view of the part from whence it iſſued; and I plainly obſerved, that a precipitation of the water particles had taken place. Now the clouds began

gan to increaſe moſt rapidly, ſo that the whole hemiſphere was covered with black clouds in the ſpace of a few minutes, particularly in the South and Weſt. A few drops of rain fell directly after the thunder. It was now a perfect calm, but before 8 P. M. the wind blew briſkly from the South, though many of the clouds came from the N. N. W.; ſome rain now fell, and the inceſſant thunder burſting over our heads, with the dire aſpect of the billowing atmoſphere, ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to mortals here below. About four the wind ſet in from the North or N. N. W.; it now blew a perfect hurricane, the rain deſcended in torrents, the vivid lightning darting from the clouds, followed by tremendous peals of thunder, rendered the ſcene truly awful, grand, and magnificent. By 6½ P. M. all was over, and the air was 17 degrees colder now than at the beginning of the ſtorm. The apparent circumſtances attending this ſtorm afford, in my opinion, ſome uſeful *data* for very probable conjectures relative to the formation of clouds; the which I ſhall avail myſelf of at ſome future period, when time and inclination afford me an opportunity of ſaying ſomething on the ſubject. This ſtorm was followed by a very remarkable mildew, which nearly ſpoiled the wheat crops in ſome places. *Auguſt* was moſtly fine and bright, and not altogether ſo hot as this month is ſome years. During the month of *September*, the weather was remarkable fine and bright; this, with the fineneſs of the former month, proved more than uſually fortunate for the farmer, by enabling him the more expeditiouſly to houſe his abundant crop: whereas, had this and the preceding month proved wet, it would have been the moſt tardy harveſt ever known. *October* was very fine and pleaſant, and the days moſtly bright. But the weather in *November* proved very variable, though but little rain, and the barometer in continual fluctuation; yet it is well known that this month is the moſt notorious for extenſive ranges of the mercury. On the 13th, between 8 and 9 P. M. a very vivid meteor, of a blue light, was ſeen to paſs over this town; theſe and ſimilar phænomena are moſtly attended with a low barometer. *December*, at the beginning, was rather cold, with a dull heavy atmoſphere, excepting when the froſt was pretty ſevere; the 4th to 11th froſty. But the latter part of the month proved remarkably mild, with copious ſhowers of rain. It is rather ſingular, that the barometer, on the firſt day of this month, was within one hundredth of an inch of its greateſt altitude this year.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's-inn, Jan.* 11.

YOUR indulgence in inſerting, in your Magazine for November, vol. LXXIII, p. 1029, my ſhort ſtatement of the proceedings of the Society for ſuperſeding the uſe of climbing-boys in the ſweeping of chimneys, up to that period, induces me once more to trouble you upon the ſubject.

The numerous certificates, ſigned by very reſpectable houſekeepers, which have been laid before the Committee, of the cleanlineſs, cheapneſs, and convenience, attending the uſe of the machines adopted by the perſons recommended to the publick by the Committee, leave no room to doubt of the ultimate ſucceſs of their labours, in effecting the emancipation of the Britiſh negroes from the worſe than Cimmerian darkneſs which they are daily compelled to perforate.

It has appeared to the Committee that above one thouſand chimneys have already been ſwept by mechanical means; and, in that number, they have not heard of above three or four chimneys in which, owing to their ſingular conſtruction, the operation did not ſucceed, and in one of them it was even impoſſible for a boy to aſcend. To aſcertain the full ſucceſs of the machine, a boy has, in ſome inſtances, been ſent up after it, and he has brought down no more ſoot than he would have done after a boy had ſwept it in the uſual manner. The inexperience of the inventors occaſioned ſome difficulties at the outſet, which they have now, by the benefit of practice, ſurmounted. They can tell the exact moment of the bruſh having reached the chimney-pot, and, by means of their curtain, can perform their work with as much cleanlineſs, at leaſt, as it has hitherto been done.

The great obſtacle that has occurred, has been with the ſervants: to theſe perſons the attention to this department of family economy is uſually left, and they have uniformly ſet their faces againſt *ſo dangerous an innovation*; and which

which may certainly, at a future period, and, in the country especially, add to the *labours* of a pampered footman; for one of the whalebone lengths with the brush at the end of it, occasionally put up and worked round a kitchen or chamber chimney, as far as it will go, will bring down the soot from the part where it most settles and accumulates, and where, from its proximity to the flame, it is most dangerous, and likely to be set on fire.

An instance of the application of a machine in extinguishing a fire in a chimney has lately occurred, and afforded the Committee a pleasing, because unexpected, proof of the additional utility of their plans. The circumstances were shortly as follow: the chimney of a house in Camden town caught fire, burnt with fury, and formed one column of flame from top to bottom: by one application of a machine being sent up (the brush being first dipt in water, and a wet cloth hung round it), the fire was immediately and effectually extinguished, and not a spark remained; the operation was performed without any danger to the person who effected it, and without doing the least injury to the furniture. So simple a remedy may probably excite the attention of the Insurance Offices to the adoption of it.

Your readers will have seen by the newspapers, that the thanks of the Committee have been voted to an architect who, in the buildings under his direction, has caused the flues to be constructed with the elbows having a long sweep, and the shape square instead of oblong, in order that they may, with greater ease, be effectually cleansed by machines; and the Committee recommend to architects, and others concerned in building, to adopt such measures as may be deemed most expedient for the like purpose.

The principal and most respectable part of the master chimney-sweepers have reluctantly agreed to make trial of the machines, and report upon their utility to the Committee; who, to prevent any imputation of a wish to deprive the trade of their livelihood, have supplied them, *gratis*, with machines for the trial. I am by no means sanguine in my expectation of co-operation on the part of the master chimney-sweepers, who are too much prejudiced against the plan cordially to assist in its execution; but, at all events, good will result from their trial; if they pronounce in favour of the machines, the use of them will immediately become universal; if, on the contrary, they reject them, the Committee are bound to encourage the inventors, and such other persons as will work them; and then the question will be fairly at issue before the publick, whose good sense and humanity must decide upon it according to its merits. When the chimney-sweepers shall have reported upon the practicability of the machines, you may probably again hear from

Yours, &c. W. T.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LXVII.

CASTING about in the Antiquarian world, I find one friend affirming, that a Gate of entrance to a City, the Close of a Cathedral, or the like, whether of simple or enriched work, is more beautiful to the eye, and conveys more Architectural information to the mind, than any of our Cathedrals in all their sum of magnitude and splendour. Another, to gain the smile or promise of some great man, sacrifices all his delineatory proofs of love for the Antiquities of his Country. A third, notwithstanding an outward shew of respect for antient matters, yet is ever preventing any real admirer of them from bringing forward penciled documents, that in such or such an age an Altar was so set up, or a Bishop so robed; he declaring specimens of this nature a sort of introduction to Popery, and not to be endured. A fourth, or fifth, nay, by scores I may count out the like sort of men, good and true in Antiquity's cause, and hear them harangue in select parties, or in public meetings, on the affairs of this branch of National Study. "I have cleared away, at last, the Priory ruins on my estate."—"All our City Gates are down, thank the improvers of the streets, who declared them *nuisances*; but we are rather at a stand about the three Gates belonging to the Cathedral Close. The Bishop, good man, is somewhat obstinate, by declaring, nothing shall alter his resolution, in having them preserved with the utmost care. We do not, however, give the thing up; every man has his hour of compliance; and, between ourselves, one of the three remaining Gates has been yellow-washed over, and improved at the top. This is a good sign towards the—"

ſhe"—"I have the extreme felicity to announce, that we have come to the determination of reſtoring the Eaſt end of our old Church; and we commenced, laſt Monday, the undertaking, by knocking down all the battlements. This rubbiſh has already been conveyed to mend the roads. Dripping-eaves, we think, will be a good ſubſtitute for battlements;" and—"Sir, you may ſay what you pleaſe about a fine effect of light and ſhade, when looking through the aiſles of a tranſept and choir by moon-light; but what effect can be ſo brilliant, ſo full of the terrific, to conſtitute a fine picture, as a repreſentation of any of the three fires, which have happened within this ſhort time, in the roofs of the churches, at Norwich, Boſton, and Weſtminſter." "Why, Mr.——, you ſeem to enjoy, by your ſignificant looks, ſuch ſcenes; you, that are one of the profeſſed Patrons of thoſe who are about to bring once more into notice our Antient Architecture?" "I am ſo, to be ſure; yet ſtill, a grand ſight, of every kind, is prodigiouſly pleaſant; and you know ſuch damage by fire is nothing to you and me; and as work is made for the unemployed, then—" "Mullions to antient windows! why, my good friend, they are too clumſy. Had our anceſtors known the uſe of *caſt-iron*, they would have uſed this article for delicate window-tracery, in ſuch a way as is to be ſeen in a new Chapel ſomewhere about town, ſo as to admit ſufficient light therein." "Then why, dear Sir, have you ſtopped up ſo many of the windows in your pariſh-church in the country?" "To ſtop up openings in antient buildings is now found to be an improvement: ſee the arches and windows in the tranſepts and windows in the nave of Weſtminſter-abbey church. This ſtopping up is alſo happily begun in the arches on each ſide of the nave alſo."—"You may think that I am ſomewhat whimſically inclined, becauſe I make my old Caſtle in the Weſt take the ſemblance of a modern villa, and my new Manſion in the Eaſt ſet forth the arrangements of ſome fortified place of defence."—"I maintain that, when you have taken one Cathedral, you have taken them all. *Exeter*, for example; no variety in the general plan, a meer croſs; no regularity in the uprights; in their longitudinal courſe, you have the Saxon, Norman, Edwardian, and Tudor ſtyles of Architecture. Is this method? Is this conſiſtency?" "Reverend Sir, conſider what charms are in ſuch a diſplay; what knowledge is derived to confirm opinion that they are the genuine production of this land; what aid to hiſtory; what" "Hiſtory can go on very well without ſuch aids, ſo—"—"Do me the honour, gentlemen, to look over theſe deſigns, made by one of us, for a ſnug box I mean to erect, as a ſummer retreat, near that well-frequented watering place; pardon, Sirs, I have let the drawings fall. Pray obſerve, it is all *Gothic*. Here you have caſtle towers, portcullices, drawbridges; your church-porches, turrets, and ſpires, for my principal front; and Chapter-houſes, Cloiſters, and Refectories, for my kitchens, ſtables, and brew-houſes. You muſt approve of this Chantry for my dog-kennel, and this Monumental Chapel for my hot-houſe."—"Ho! Ho! I perceive that, unlike antient example, the ſeveral openings are without architraves, the columns ſupporting entablatures, the mouldings modern, and the windows, by a ſtrange junction, preſent ſuch forms as were prevalent in the reign of Henry I. and Henry VIII." "Theſe are but trifles, below regard. Why, man, we are about to ſhew what our antient edifices ought to have been. This is our ſyſtem of deſign, corroborated by three publications of this ſort within this half year, one by a Gardener, another by a Drawing-maſter, and the third by an Architect. Now, therefore," — "This curious, though rude piece of Architecture."—"It is very well for the time." "Ay, ay, Saxon work." "I am inclined to think, Norman." "I inſiſt it is Gothic." "True, a ſtyle brought from Goth-land." "By your leave, from Conſtantinople." "We have lately been inſtructed to ſay, from Bengal." "Pardon me; beyond all doubt from Sicily." "Gentlemen, upon my credit, we had it from Lapland."—"So then, the Weſt front of our favourite Abbey Church in the Black mountains is actually deſtroyed?" "Yes." "Well, ſo long as you have a drawing of it, why it is no great matter." "No matter! Learned Sir, can a few lines on a ſheet of paper be an adequate recompence for the loſs of ſuch a grand, though ſimple piece of workmanſhip; which has endured, for more than ten centuries, the delight of each ſucceeding age; the"—"We have no time to hear any more of your *ſpecifying*."

"I beg

"I beg leave to ſay ſomething in vindication of—" "If we muſt lay out our money to encourage the knowledge of Antiquity, let the ſubjects be of foreign growth. Give me Inſcriptions and Statues from Egypt, Baths from Rome, and Temples from Greece; and I repeat, that to trouble ourſelves about thoſe Antiquities which are, as one may ſay, ſtanding by our own doors, ſuch as Croſſes, Barrows, Rocking-ſtones, Celts, Gateways, Caſtles, and Churches, is paſſing our time to very little purpoſe. To me ſuch things are of no intereſt, contemptuous, and ought, in order to improve the face of the Country, to be entirely done away, forgot, and——"

Enough, enough; the cry is up; Antiquity among us is again threatened, wounded, and reviled. Shall I, then, her zealous votary, her conſtant knight, remain unconcerned, inactive; ſit down in ſlothful eaſe; my ſteely guiſe, my pencil, and my pen thrown by, all left to ruſt, and uſeleſs grow? Forbid it, my life's deareſt hope! forbid it, all ye ſpirits preſiding over yon ſainted fanes, who bade them riſe! Hark! what dulcet notes, what enlivening ſtrains, chaunted by angelic voices, break in on the ſilence of my peaceful roof! Harmony, I ever own thy ſweet dominion! Liſtening, I hear, and liſtening wait the end of this enrapturing melody:

"Mortal, once more go forth, and free,
From Error's chains, Antiquity;
To Cambria's climes, haſte, haſte away,
And draw the veil, while yet 'tis day;
Old arts revive, diſplay their ſtore,
From Cardiff to St. David's ſhore;
Each Caſtle view, each Tomb and Shrine,
Noting well ſuch works divine;
Once more a faithful Pilgrim go,
Penance again endure: then know,
Your troubles paſt, your labours done,
Your treaſures heap'd, by patience won;
Your meed ſhall be this welcome prize,
THE MONSTER INNOVATION DIES!"

"The monſter Innovation dies!" was repeated ſo often, as the *finale* to this charming *intermezzo*, that, as the ſounds ſeemed to retire into the yielding air, I ſtill endeavoured to purſue the ſong, till all was heard no more! At laſt, the ſenſe of hearing giving way to that of ſight, I beheld on my right arm the paraphernalia of a Pilgrim new woven, a ſcrip well filled with the needful, and a roll, whereon was ſet down my route, or progreſs. After ſome mature deliberation, my reſolves became fixed, and I forthwith put myſelf in Touriſtical array! How bright my armour ſhone; my pencil, how ready, and my pen, how apt! I then brandiſhed my ſtaff, and ſallied forth in ſearch of the flying *furor*; my inſpiring air of march, "The monſter Innovation dies!"

With much hilarity I proſecuted my pilgrimage as far as Glouceſter; ſurveyed, as is my cuſtom whenever I viſit this City, the Cathedral; partook of my uſual enjoyment, in looking over the noble work of the Nave, the increaſing and exuberant enrichments of the Choir; its fretted roof, the heavenly choir thereon ſculptered; the ſplendid Eaſt window, which, without a parallel, not only extends in width beyond the lines of the choir, but mounts, in one elevation, from the pavement to the very ſummit of the groins. The Chapel of Our Lady prolongs the ſcene of excellence, ſtill more laviſh of embelliſhments than the Choir itſelf. Thus the refined arrangements are carried on, at firſt to elevate, then to aſtoniſh, and at laſt to impart exceſs of admiration. Notwithſtanding the ſtrong oppoſition made againſt any further publication of a ſeries of engravings illuſtrating our Cathedrals; yet the ſeveral plates relative to this grand ſtructure are in a ſtate of forwardneſs. This intelligence has juſt come to me by way of hint; as a hint, therefore, I here, not improperly I preſume, introduce it.

Made the beſt of my way to Roſs; paſſed by Goodrich Caſtle; reſted a day at Monmouth; came to Ragland; caſt my attention once more on the Caſtle, the fatal monument of enthuſiaſtic Loyalty. Its near neighbour, Uſk Caſtle, had not ſo much intereſt with me; a picturesque ruin certainly, and engaged my pencil for a ſhort ſpace. Journeying on towards Caerleon, and being about to paſs over a ſmall antient bridge, my way was croſſed by an aged ſeer; his eyes were bent on mine, ſome words he muttered, unintelligible to me, and waved his hand, as though he willed me to return from whence I came. Somewhat alarmed, I advanced on to the centre of the bridge, when, turning round to ſee if this inauſpicious native had withdrawn himſelf, I ſtill witneſſed him in his preſaging attitude. At this moment, the wind, ſpringing up, blew my veſt aſide, and the gleams of my breaſt-plate ſtriking his haggard brows, hew! air, thin air, ſucceeded, and

and all I saw was embowed vales, and distant mountains.

Well, I am in the precincts of Caerleon, Roman, antient British renown, in regal pomp, in martial feats, in pride of arts, all stood revealed before me; more, I must confess, by recollection of good old story, than by memorials left. What then? I stood on classic, rather say romantic ground. After much pleasing reverie, I walked over the site of this once-heroic place; observed the Amphitheatre, the Castle works, towers by the river, and remnant of the tower which guarded the pass of the river. Here then I turned my back on Caerleon; soon came to Newport, where the first object that came under notice was the remaining East front of the Castle. This front gives what the enemies of our Antiquities so much condemn the want of in old structures, a regular and uniform mode of design; consisting of a principal work in the centre, inferior parts in continuation, right and left; and at each extremity lesser works, by way of wings, &c. In leaving this town (unlike a Pilgrim, in a carriage drawn by four horses) somewhat in more speed than I wished, I could just discern in the High street (evening approaching) some part of antient buildings much enriched, and in a fine style our fleet courfers quickly reached the environs of Cardiff, my first grand station, where I was to sojourn some time, in order to enter on the more immediate purport of my present pilgrimage. Now for some needful refreshment, and then to kind repose.

An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 1.

I UNDERSTAND, though I have not seen it, that the Letters of Cardinal York have been published in the Monthly Magazine, and also in some of the Newspapers; which I am sorry for, as I could have wished if they came before the publick (generally), that the transaction should have been more completely stated. I presented copies of the Fac Simile to the British Museum, and to the Royal and Antiquary Societies, as well as to some individuals, from one of which copies this publication must have originated.

As the transaction forms a sort of epoch in the history of the House of Brunswick, I could now wish that it may be handed to posterity through your very classical publication, and therefore send you one of the copies.

For a considerable time past the Cardinal of York has given an asylum to the King of Sardinia, at his bishopric of Frascati, &c. It will be recollected, independently of the Act of Settlement, he is the heir of line, after the Cardinal, to the British Throne. J. C. H.

The following Article appeared in the "Times," 28th Feb. 1800.

The Cardinal of York.

"Few Princes (says Voltaire, speaking of James II.) were more unhappy than James; and there is no instance in history, of any family being unfortunate for so great a length of time. The first of his ancestors that bore the name of James, and was King of Scotland, after being detained prisoner in England eighteen years, was assassinated by the hands of his own subjects.—James II. his son, was killed at nineteen years of age.—James III. after being imprisoned by his subjects, was slain by the rebels in an engagement.—James IV. perished in a battle, which he lost.—James V. in the persuasion that his nobles and generals had betrayed him, died of immoderate grief, seven days before the birth of the unfortunate Mary, after losing two sons in one day.—Mary Stuart, his daughter, driven from her throne, and a fugitive in England, after having languished eighteen years in a prison, was condemned to death by English judges, and lost her head on a scaffold!—Charles I. grandson of Mary, King of England and Scotland, was sold by the Scotch, sentenced to death by the English, and died on a scaffold before the eyes of the people.—James, his son, the seventh of the name in Scotland, and the second in England, abandoned his three Kingdoms, and died a fugitive at St. Germain's.—His son, in attempting to regain the throne of his ancestors, only brought his friends under the hands of the executioner.—Charles-Edward, the grandson of James II. made the same attempt, with no better success, and escaped under difficulties almost incredible. If any thing (adds Voltaire) could justify those who believe in an unavoidable fatality, it would be the continued succession of misfortunes which have befallen the House of Stuart during the space of above three hundred years."

If Voltaire had lived to this day, he might

might have witneſſed the ſame ſeverity of fortune in the inſtance of the only ſurvivor of that unfortunate houſe, with whom the direct male branch will be extinct.

The Cardinal of York, the brother of Charles-Edward, early dedicated himſelf to a life congenial with the habits of his mind. Placid, humane, and temperate, he ſought conſolation for the misfortunes of his predeceſſors, in a ſcrupulous obſervance of the duties of his religion, apparently ſecured, in his retirement, from the ſtorms and viciſſitudes but too often attendant upon political life. The malign influence of the Star which had ſo ſtrongly marked the fate of ſo many of his illuſtrious anceſtors was not exhauſted; and it was peculiarly reſerved for the Cardinal of York to be expoſed to the ſhafts of adverſity, at a period of life when leaſt able to ſtruggle with misfortune. At the advanced age of ſeventy-five, he is driven from his epiſcopal reſidence: his houſes ſacked; his property confiſcated; and conſtrained to ſeek his perſonal ſafety in flight, upon the ſeas, under every aggravated circumſtance that could affect his health and fortunes!

It is unneceſſary to renew our comments on the gracious act which has already been announced in favour of the Cardinal of York. It was reſerved for Great Britain to ſooth the malevolence of his fortunes; and we truſt the beneficence of the Sovereign will be recognized in Parliament, as a laſting memorial of an event which forms an intereſting epoch in the annals of our country.

Tranſlation of Letters from his Eminence the Cardinal Borgia * *to Sir* J. C. Hippiſley, *Bart. on the Subject of the Relief graciouſly afforded by his Majeſty to the Cardinal of* York †.

Padua, Sept. 14, 1799.

The friendſhip you honoured me with at Rome encourages me to lay before you a caſe worthy of your moſt mature reflection; which is, that among the other Cardinals who have taken refuge in Padua, here is alſo the Cardinal Duke; and it is greatly afflicting to me to ſee ſo great a perſonage, the laſt deſcendant of his Royal houſe, reduced to ſuch diſtreſſed circumſtances, having been barbarouſly ſtripped by the French of all his property; and if they deprived him not of life alſo, it was through the mercy of the Almighty, who protected him in his flight, both by ſea and land; the miſeries of which, nevertheleſs, greatly injured his health, at the advanced age of ſeventy-five, and produced a very grievous ſore in one of his legs.

Thoſe who are well informed of this moſt worthy Cardinal's domeſtic affairs have aſſured me, that ſince his flight, having left behind him his rich and magnificent moveables, which were all ſacked and plundered, both at Rome and Fraſcati, he has been ſupported by the ſilver plate he had taken with him, and which he began to diſpoſe of at Meſſina; and I underſtand that, in order to ſupply his wants a few months in Venice, he has ſold all that remained.

Of the jewels he poſſeſſed, very few remain, as the moſt valuable had been ſacrificed in the well-known contributions to the French, our deſtructive plunderers: and with reſpect to his income, after having ſuffered the loſs of forty-eight thouſand Roman crowns annually by the French revolution, the remainder was loſt alſo by the fall of Rome, namely, the yearly ſum of ten thouſand crowns aſſigned him by the Apoſtolical Chamber, and alſo his particular funds in the Roman bank. The only income he has left is that of his benefices in Spain, which amounts to fourteen thouſand crowns; but which, as it is only payable at preſent in paper, is greatly reduced by

* Cardinal Borgia was the principal organ of the government and correſpondence of the See of Rome during the impriſonment of the late Pope Pius VI. his Holineſs having delegated powers to that effect. Cardinal Borgia is juſtly celebrated for his polite literature, and fine collection of Natural Hiſtory, &c. He is F. A. S. of London.

† The following lines, written by W. T. Fitzgerald, eſq. were introduced in one of the anniverſary poems, recited at the annual celebration of the Literary Fund, 1800. (See vol. LXX. p. 371.)

"Illuſtrious Iſle! fair Freedom's laſt retreat!
The throne of Honour! pure Religion's ſeat!
Still ſhall the perſecuted ſtranger find,
Thy happy ſhores the refuge of mankind!
And the laſt Prince of *Darnley*'s houſe ſhall own,
His debt of gratitude to *Brunſwick*'s throne!"

the

the disadvantage of exchange; and even that has remained unpaid for more than a year, owing, perhaps, to the interrupted communication with that kingdom.

But here it is necessary that I should add, that the Cardinal is heavily burthened with the annual sum of four thousand crowns, for the dowry of the Countess of Albany, his sister-in-law; three thousand to the mother * of his deceased niece; and fifteen hundred for divers annuities of his father and his brother; nor has he credit to supply the means of acquitting these obligations.

This picture, nevertheless, which I present to your friendship, may well excite the compassion of every one who will reflect on the high birth, the elevated dignity, and the advanced age of the personage whose situation I now sketch, in the plain language of truth, without resorting to the aid of eloquence! I will only intreat you to communicate it to those distinguished Persons who have influence in your Government, persuaded as I am, that the English magnanimity will not suffer an illustrious Personage of the same Nation to perish in misery! But here I pause—not wishing to offend your national delicacy, which delights to act from its own generous disposition, rather than from the impulse and urgency of others.

We have here not only the Cardinal Duke, but other Cardinals, viz. the two Dorias, Caprara, and Livizzani; and, perhaps, very soon they will be all here, as it is probable the *Conclave* will be held in this place, as it has pleased God to deliver from all his labours the so eminently unfortunate Pius VI, who cherished for you the most tender affection, and who was pleased, when he was in the Carthusian convent at Florence, to invest me with the charge of the Pro-prefecture of the congregation of Propaganda Fide. My paper fails me, but I shall never fail being

Your true Friend and Servant,

STEPHEN, CARDINAL BORGIA.

The subsequent Letters were written in the Conclave, *in the Isle of* St. Georgio, *the regulations of which exact, that all Letters shall be inspected by the Cardinals Inspectors, before they are permitted to be forwarded.*

Venice, Jan. 4, 1800.

Apprised by your much-esteemed letter of the 15th of November, I received a second from you of the 22d, and after that, the last, dated the 26th of the same month, with the joyful intelligence of the speedy and extraordinary succour your generous Ministers have been pleased, through me, to transmit to the eminent Personage, who, truly sensible of the delicacy and liberality of your Nation, has expressly, and repeatedly, directed me to return to you, and by your means to your noble minded co-operators, his most expressive and cordial thanks. I have been obliged to make over to Signor Corrado Martens the order of Messrs. Ransom and Morland for the five hundred pounds *; as the necessities of the Personage required it.

I am not capable of explaining the satisfaction the illustrious Personage has expressed to me, for the certainty of the annuity you inform me will be settled on him, in order to relieve him effectually from the distresses into which he has been plunged by his last misfortunes; for which reason he feels all the weight of the obligation he has to you, as the efficacious and friendly promoter of it, and to your great Ministers † for this munificent annuity.

I am here shut up in the *Conclave* for the election of a new Pope, with thirty-four Cardinals, who, being apprised of the generosity of your Nation in favour of their illustrious colleague, are unanimous in applauding that most noble act, and extolling all the co-operators in it.

I am greatly obliged to the worthy Mr. Stuart for his remembrance of me, and for the gracious offer he makes me of his History of the Royal House of Stuart. That book will be a fine orna-

* The Countess Albert[illegible].

* This sum was first sent to be applied to the exigency of the moment, at the discretion of Cardinal Borgia, and was afterwards repaid by the Cardinal of York, from the sum derived from his Majesty's beneficence.

† The Cardinal had not then received the letters, intimating, that the relief, since afforded to the Cardinal of York, is graciously derived from his Majesty's Privy Purse.

ment to my library, which, with my museum, I have almost entirely saved from the general depredation. I shall keep it in remembrance; but, however, I beg of you to present my most affectionate thanks to him, as I do to the first and efficacious Promoter of so many gracious acts; not only in my name, but in that of the distinguished Personage whom you have so much obliged. I am, with the truest and most cordial esteem,

Your sincere friend and servant,
S. Cardinal Borgia.

Venice, Feb. 26, 1800.

I have received from Signor Corrado Martens, at the same time, four of your most esteemed letters, that is to say, two of the 3d and 16th of December, 1799, a duplicate of the latter, and the fourth of the 28th of last January. The day after the arrival of these letters, which gave the highest satisfaction to my illustrious Colleague, an English gentleman * entered the *Conclave*, who was the bearer of a very polite letter from Lord Minto, assuring him of the Royal munificence to the extent of two thousand pounds sterling, which is to be repeated, to his order, six months after, in the same proportion.

I am unable to relate to you the praises given, by all their Eminences assembled here, to the Royal benevolence, and to the English Nation; and in this applause the names of those who assisted in promoting it re-echoed, and especially that of my friend, Sir John Hippisley, the principal mover of so good an action.

These sentiments of gratitude, more particularly to you and Mr. Stuart †, may be known by the letter which my illustrious Colleague addresses to you: what my own feelings are, I refrain from expressing: I reserve them in my breast, and shall manifest them whenever a fortunate opportunity may occur to serve you.

My other Colleagues, whom you have complimented through me, desire me to return you their most expressive regards, and particularly Cardinal Antonelli, who told me he had received your letters. I am, with the most true and cordial esteem,

Your sincere friend and servant,
S. Cardinal Borgia.

(The Letters of Pope Pius VII. *and the Cardinal of* York *in our next.)*

* Mr. Oakley, the eldest son of Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. who was confidentially entrusted with this delicate commission by Lord Minto, his Majesty's Envoy, &c. at Vienna.

† The late Andrew Stuart, esq. M. P.

Prayer intended for the Consecration of the Colours of the Queen's Royal Volunteers, Jan. 4, 1804. *(See p.* 72.*)*

Let us pray.

GRACIOUS and merciful Lord God, by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice; who alone canst order the unruly wills of sinful men, and make thy faithful servants to rejoice in a sincere obedience to thy law; we most humbly prostrate ourselves at the footstool of thy Divine Majesty, to render thee the fruit of our hearts, under a deep sense of gratitude for all thy goodness. Animated by examples of faith and love towards thee, which, as the happy subjects of these realms, we behold most worthily set before us; we aspire to emulate those Royal Patterns of piety, and of every Christian virtue, which thy paternal Providence hath kindly ordained to preside over us, for our truest welfare. Bless, O Lord, especially, the offering here solemnly presented, for thine honour, and for the just incitement of thy favoured people! Crown with thy holy Benediction these Banners of Fidelity: we ardently consecrate them to Thee, and to thy service: with lowly confidence we set them up, in thy name, as the tokens of heartfelt reverence for thee, our God; of loyalty to our King; and as the fairest pledges of national and social love. May every one who shall bear or follow them in this most interesting cause, and in firm dependence on thy mighty arm for protection and defence, be ever inspired with zeal for thy glory, and for the good of this our highly-distinguished land! and, duly considering, with devout astonishment, thy singular bounties to our Church and Nation, may our brethren, now in arms to preserve thy blessings, feel every sense of duty bound upon them by the strongest ties; and be found at length amongst the chief inheritors of thy future favour! High and low, rich and poor, one with another, all acting as with one heart, and with one soul, may we make it our dearest interest, and find it in life and in death our best reward, to have thus been faith-

faithful to our truſt in the day of trial! and, by a cordial obedience to thy will, thus openly to have preſented our hopes of thine eternal mercy, through the alone merits and mediation of Jeſus Chriſt, the Son of thy Love, the *Captain of our Salvation!* Unto whom, with thee, O Father, and the Holy Spirit of Truth, be aſcribed all glory, gratitude, and praiſe, now, and for evermore! *Amen.*

Mr. URBAN, *London, Jan.* 9.

WHILST other pens have been employed, *ex abundanti*, in delineating the atrocities of the infamous French Invader, it has been my endeavour (as it was my hearty wiſh to be enabled) to effect the interference of the other European Powers, and to ſhew them the danger of ſuch an aſpiring ambitious Rival.

I am glad to ſee, Mr. Urban, after our truly Chriſtian prayers offered up for our enemies, a little relaxation of apparent malice and revenge, by ceaſing to expoſe ſo publicly our declamatory ſentiments; for certainly to "a fierce and haughty Foe," any further provocation is needleſs: we pray likewiſe "to be ſaved from ourſelves;" i. e. from any vain confidence in ourſelves and the arm of fleſh; but rather implore aid from the God of battles, who giveth victory unto kings, and that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to ſave ours from the peril of the ſword: and let every Briton ſay, "Up, Lord, diſappoint our enemy and caſt him down, this ungodly-one, this ſword of thine *!"

"Though the ways of Providence are dark and intricate;" yet, doubtleſs, the Almighty "ſets the preſent ungodly man to rule" (over the French), "and lets Satan ſtand at his right-hand †," for the wiſeſt reaſons, probably for the chaſtiſement of both Nations, as a puniſhment of their blood-guiltineſs, and of our diſſipation and profligacy: but, when the eyes of both people ſhall be opened to ſee their errors, ſo as to "return to Him who ſmiteth them;" "who ruleth the raging of the ſea, the noiſe of its waves, and the madneſs of the people;" the Supreme Ruler of the univerſe may then cauſe the jarring Nations to accord, and be at peace with each other. And the French, heretofore a wiſe and religious people till their revolutionary maniaciſm took place, may yet recover their ſenſes once again, and emerge from under the ſharp teeth of a Triple Conſulate, if they wiſh to be reinſtated in their former mode of government. But, as this is no concern of us Engliſhmen, let them chuſe for themſelves. One conſideration, however, ſeems worthy of their giving it a thought; that is, how much more they might gain by *trading* with us, than ever they are likely to do by *fighting us*. And for proofs of this, we may refer them to the hiſtory of times paſt.

Yours, &c. SENEX.

* Pſal. xvii. 13. † Pſal. cix. 6.

Mr. URBAN, *Ayleſbury, Jan.* 12.

DR. Kippis could not eaſily miſtake the deſign of Dr. Geddes in his Macaronic Epiſtle; but his accurate judgment induced him to admire a production, which, though the child of the moment, has ſeldom in its kind been equalled. When Boſwell, in his firſt edition of the Life of Dr. Johnſon, had reflected unguardedly upon that learned editor of the Biographia Britannica for inſerting more lives of his brethren, in proportion, than of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy, the Doctor returned ſo mild a remonſtrance, and pointed out his miſtake ſo clearly, that that Gentleman prudently withdrew the charge in his next edition.

"We often," ſays that Divine to me, "write againſt each other, and yet our friendſhip and eſteem are not in the leaſt diminiſhed." I cannot, indeed, give a ſtronger proof of the eſtimation in which that eminent Preſbyterian Miniſter was held, than by relating the following anecdote, which I received from a reſpectable Gentleman, who was preſent on the occaſion. When Dr. Kippis was ſome years ſince at Buxton, a learned and pious Dignitary of the Church of England, (to the beſt of my recollection) the late Dr. Courtenay, ſince Biſhop of Exeter, read prayers in the great room which is appropriated for that purpoſe, there being no chapel in the place, and afterwards the amiable Noncon delivered a diſcourſe, which was heard with great attention and approbation.

Few men indeed were at once ſo learned and ſo humble; ſo well informed, and yet ſo unaſſuming.

Yours, &c. J. HARRIS.

Alpha.

Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.

MACE. A ſteel weapon, borne by our antient kings, or other great perſonages, in battle. Its form, a ſhort ſtaff, headed either with ſeveral ſmall axes or pikes.

Mail, or *Ring Armour*. This defence, as we ſee in our antient ſculptures and paintings, covered the whole body, being exactly fitted to the ſhape; the face was left expoſed, except the noſe, which was defended by a part of the ſcull-cap called the naſel. The rings, compoſing this armour, were woven together in different ways; the earlieſt ſort were not very complex; but thoſe of later times had the work done in ſo curious a manner, that ornament was combined with ſtrength, preventing the effects of ſword or lance for a time, until the rings become broken, then the chance of wounds or death became the probable conſequence.

Mantle. An antient, outer, dignified robe.

Marble. In our antient works, marbles, the produce of this country (except in a very few inſtances we find foreign marbles introduced) alone were uſed, and for the particular purpoſes of ſtone ſeats, monumental ſlabs, early ſtatues, early columns, altar-tables, &c.

Maſon. A mechanic, who prepares and forms all kind of ſtone-work for buildings, and who puts the ſeveral parts together, in order to conſtruct the ſame.

Maſonry. The art of erecting ſtone buildings; and, in regard to the working part, are the plain grounds, mouldings, &c. belonging thereto. Our antient maſonry, by the judicious diſpoſure of the various ſtones, proper choice of materials for cement or mortar, and the fortunate ignorance of iron cramps, has produced edifices which have endured ten or twelve centuries; while our modern trials of ſkill in this branch, by a direct oppoſite rule of practice, rear up piles, creating more ſurpriſe, if they exiſt one century, than is conceived of thoſe our old ſtructures, the labours of ages paſt.

Minſtrel. An antient muſician.

Mirror. In our Antiquities are the figures of females holding in their hands this reflector of their charms. The make is generally circular, the diameter, it is ſuppoſed, 6 inches, and muſt have been wrought either of cryſtal or poliſhed ſteel.

Miſſal. See *Illumination*. Let us, however, repeat the titles of the Louterel Pſalter, Sherborne Miſſal, Bedford Miſſal; and again expreſs our ſatisfaction at the great care beſtowed on their preſervation.

Mitre. Part of the paraphernalia of a biſhop; being the covering, or cap, worn by them on ſolemn occaſions. By conſulting our antient ſculptures and paintings, alſo braſſes, a complete ſeries may be traced, ſhewing the different ſizes, ſhapes, and enrichments, they have undergone.

Modern. That which is the reverſe of antient, or what relates to our own times; but more immediately to be underſtood in this Liſt as the works of art which have come forth among us ſince the reign of Henry VIII.

Monaſtery. See *Abbey*.

Monk. See *Fryar*.

Monogram. A curious character of this kind is frequently to be met with in our antiquities. I. H. S. A remarkable example ſculptured in a ſmall Oratory at Grantham; where the letter I. (when cloſely inſpected) gives the figure of St. John; H. our Saviour on the croſs; and S, the Virgin Mary and two pious attendants. Another example, purely ornamental, in the groins of the cloiſters of St. Stephen's Chapel, Weſtminſter *, &c. &c.

Monument. A ſepulchral memorial for the deceaſed; conſiſting of a deſign in Maſonry, Sculpture, and Painting, together forming a ſtructure made out with columns, arches, canopies, niches, and armorial bearings, diſtinguiſhed by proper colours, &c. Within is a recumbent ſtatue of the perſon to be commemorated, laid on an oblong pedeſtal or tomb. Our antient ſepulchral monuments are numerous, ſplendid, and hiſtorical. One of the moſt tranſcendant works of this kind is the monument of Edmund Crouchback, in Weſtminſter-abbey. Its unrivalled excellence can only be exceeded by the contempt evinced for it (conſidering the condition in which it is left) by thoſe who have it under care. One inſtance of this ſtrange neglect is, the South front is ſuffered to be nearly hid from view by a paltry modern oak fence.

Monumental Chapel. A ſmall build-

* Theſe ſubjects engraved, vol. II. "Antient Sculpture and Painting."

ing

ing erected over a deceaſed perſon, and is placed on either ſide of a nave or choir of a church. It is open on each ſide, North and South, that the view from the ſide aiſles may not be intercepted. At the Eaſt end is an altar, and in the center of the deſign a tomb, with the ſtatue of the founder. Of this ſpecies of art we have alſo many extraordinary ſpecimens left. William of Wykeham and Cardinal Beaufort's monumental chapels, Wincheſter; Abbot Ramridge's at St. Alban's, &c.

Mortar. See *Cement.*

Moſaic. Pavement, inlaid with different ſmall pieces of ſtone of various colours; repreſenting men, animals, buildings, ornaments, &c. Roman ſpecimens of this ſort are continually diſcovered by digging; and performances of a later date are remaining in Weſtminſter-abbey, Canterbury cathedral, &c. &c.

Mouldings. In architecture, are ſmall projections beyond the face of a wall, columns, woodwork, &c. as fillets, rounds, hollows, ogees, &c. appertaining to architraves, cornices, &c. In our antiquities, the Saxon, Norman, Edwardian, and Tudor orders of architecture, have each a diſtinct ſeries of mouldings belonging to them.

Mullions. Thoſe perpendicular collections of mouldings which divide the openings of our antient windows into two, three, or more lights. At a certain height theſe mouldings diverge right and left, interſect, unite, and ſeparate again; they filling the head of the window in ſuch a manner, as to afford thoſe pleaſing and unceaſing variety of ſhapes, known by the name of tracery.

Mundus, or *Globe.* Is that part of the royal regalia which a king holds in one hand, while in the other is held the ſceptre. It appears by our antient paintings, the globe was tranſparent (being, it is ſuppoſed, made of Cryſtal), and divided into *three* parts, expreſſing, air, earth, and water. A croſs was placed on the top of the globe.

Muſic. In order to prove that this divine ſcience was ever at a high pitch of perfection in this country; not only hiſtory inſtructs us that in the time of the Saxons there were divers muſical inſtruments, particularly organs of an enormous ſize; but our ſculptures and paintings in regular ſucceſſion, through all the æras of our antiquities, afford abundant and curious examples of the muſical inſtruments then made uſe of. That we had in thoſe periods muſical performances in ſcore, or parts, is very certain (however urged by ſome that little of this ſort of compoſition was known until the 16th century), as we meet with the repreſentations of ſingle and *double* organs, cruths or violins, tenor ditto, baſs ditto, theorbes, flutes, pipes, trumpets, firſt, ſecond, mean, and baſs; harps and dulcimers of various kinds; drums, ſingle, double; tamboreens, hand-bells, and many more, too numerous to mention here*. Hence it may be conceived, from the variety of tones produced by the abovenamed inſtruments, when properly applied and ſounded to muſical characters, what a melodious and delightful Concert muſt have been the reſult. It would be an inſult to the feelings and underſtanding of our foreſathers, to ſuppoſe them deficient in this branch of human knowledge, while we are ſo ready to acknowledge they poſſeſſed all other mental perfections. If we boaſt a Purcel and a Handel of theſe latter times, why may we not imagine we hear the melodies of ages gone (the genius of which is ſtill before us, in Laws, Architecture, &c.) deviſed by an Aribert, or a Hugolin; to inſpire heroic ardour, or raiſe devotion's fervour?

Mr. URBAN, *Mancheſter, Jan.* 17.

MILES is, naturally enough, confuſed by the diſcordant opinions of two profeſſional men reſpecting the application of the tourniquet. It appears wonderful that ſuch a queſtion ſhould have ariſen upon the ſubject as he has ſtated, in any ſurgeon's mind; for, of the ſuperior efficacy of *partial in addition to general preſſure*, I cannot ſee how a doubt can exiſt. In almoſt every violent hæmorrhage from the extremities, the wounded artery is either the principal one of the limb, or an immediate branch of it; and ſurely it is much better, and more rational, to direct your preſſure particularly to the courſe of that veſſel, *as well as to the whole limb*, than to truſt to the more uncertain and painful mode which the Lecturer recommends; and which would *now and then* nearly amount, in its effects, to what might not improperly be called *ligature amputation.* Much leſs general preſſure will be ſuf-

* Various examples engraved in vol. II. of "Antient Sculpture and Painting."

ficient

ficient when the principal veſſel has a pad placed upon it, without which, indeed, it is not eaſy to conceive that the flow of blood can be ſtopped when it is neceſſary to apply the tourniquet as high as poſſible at the ſhoulder, upon the thigh, or at the ham.

Experience points out the propriety of placing the ſcrew part of the braſs tourniquet, or the leather of the preſent field tourniquet, on that part of the limb oppoſite to the pad. Let thoſe who diſagree with me upon either of theſe points try both modes fairly, and a change of opinion muſt be the conſequence. As to the application of the field tourniquet, which your correſpondent wiſhes to be inſtructed in, I would premiſe that it is difficult to give ſuch directions as can be underſtood without the inſtrument itſelf. If he be in poſſeſſion of one, after what has been already ſaid, he will find it ſufficient to be told, that the ſtick muſt be introduced between the ſtrap and the leather, and turned round, ſo as to twiſt the former, till the proper effect is produced. It will be neceſſary to put one end of the ſtrap through the hole in the *receding* end of the ſtick, and faſten it, either round the limb, or by tying both ends together, to prevent the unwinding of the whole. I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that a new diſeaſe has ariſen out of the preſent circumſtances of our country, which may hereafter be known by the name of the *Tourniquet Mania*. It does not ſeem to be confined to any particular diſtrict, but to be tolerably prevalent both in town and country. Such, however, is the courage and zeal of our Volunteers, that its effects, aggravated as they have been by copious and alarming ſhowers of Medical Precautions, are far from proving fatal, though the torrents of blood ſhed, in ſurgical imaginations, are ſuch "as might appal the Devil." Fortunately for our brave defenders, *experienced* officers and ſurgeons tell us, that *gunſhot wounds ſcarcely ever bleed*, and that heaps of *unſoiled* tourniquets will be handed down to poſterity as marks at once of our loyalty and our prudence.

Yours, &c. JOHN JENKINSON.

MR. URBAN, *Briſtol Jan.* 20.

THE recent loſs of one of his Majeſty's frigates in the North Seas, from the derangement, or deſtruction, of the rudder, and the many accidents that occurred during the late war, ſhould, I think, tempt the Government of this country to hold out ſome reward to the diſcoverer of the moſt ready and ſimple means of relieving a ſhip under theſe diſtreſſing circumſtances.

The late ingenious Captain Pakenham provided a ſubſtitute for a rudder, which, I am told, anſwered the purpoſe that great officer and celebrated mechanic expected; but though this is excellently well adapted for a ſhip on a voyage, where time and ſea-room are both at command, it can by no means be brought into immediate practice (where it will be moſt generally wanted, and where accidents of this nature moſt frequently occur), viz. in our own narrow ſeas.

The Britiſh Tar has now arrived to that degree of profeſſional and ſcientific perfection, that ſcarce an accident can occur, but the ready and inventive genius of our country's beſt defenders ſurmounts? Indeed, none, however great or alarming, but this ſingle one; and this, alas! unleſs ſome friend is near, throws the naval hero at the mercy of the waves *; or, what is ſtill more diſtreſſing to his feelings, on the mercy of his enemies.

The rudder is one of the moſt neceſſary parts of a ſhip, and, conſequently, one of the ſtrongeſt and beſt ſecured: but a ſhip ſtriking upon a reef, or ſand-bank, though for ever ſo ſhort a time (if not a calm), almoſt invariably deſtroys the pintles, or gudgeons, which connect it to the ſtern-poſt, and conſequently the rudder, if not loſt, becomes entirely uſeleſs, and a ſubſtitute, à la Pakenham, is the only reſource; which, ere it can be completed, a ſhip may, in moderate weather, if leaky † (the naturally ſuppoſed condition of a ſhip after having been upon a reef or ſand-bank), ſink; or, if blowing, may be driſted † on ſhore before her ſubſtitute is completed; while perhaps her own rudder is laſhed to her ſide, or ſecured upon deck, from the hope of

* Had the gallant Captain Brenton ſucceeded in getting the frigate he commanded (La Minerve) off the reef, it is moſt probable his active and fertile mind might have hit upon ſome ſcheme to have brought her into harbour, even with the loſs of her rudder.

† The critical ſituation of the ſhip I have alluded to.

its being ſtill uſeful, could ſhe only gain a port or harbour.

Now, what I ſhould wiſh to recommend, through the medium of your Magazine, is, that Government, or, if the State is *too burthened* already, ſome of the numerous patriotic inſtitutions which this country boaſts, ſhould hold out a prize, or honorary reward, to thoſe who produce the beſt, or, at leaſt, the moſt effectual method (and in the *ſhorteſt ſpace* of time) for applying the former rudder to its original purpoſe; or the moſt ſimple ſubſtitute, by which a ſhip may ſteer through the intricacies of a narrow channel, or keep the ſea, as the circumſtances of the moment may render moſt neceſſary.

Yours, &c. TYPHYS.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Jan.* 12.

I WAS lately at Framlingham, a market town in Suffolk, and have taken the liberty of ſending you the following account of its church and monuments.

Framlingham church is a ſpacious ſtructure, dedicated to St. Michael (ſuppoſed to have been built by the Mowbrays earls of Norfolk), having a ſquare tower at the Weſt end, ſaid to be 100 feet in height. The interior is well paved and pewed, and contains a good organ.

At the Eaſtern end of the North aile are ſeveral handſome monuments to the Norfolk family, in a good ſtate of repair. Thomas Howard, the third Duke of Norfolk, has one with this inſcription in his collar of S. S. "Gratia Dei ſum quod ſum." He died in 1554.

There is another for Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerſet (natural ſon of Henry VIII.) married to Lady Mary, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. Died in 1536.

There is a third for Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and Frances his wife (a daughter of John De Vere, Earl of Oxford), who was beheaded, January 19, 1546.

Sir Robert Kuchin, Knt. Attorney-General in the reign of King Charles I. died Auguſt 15, 1686, aged 64 years; and lies buried on the South ſide of the altar, under a handſome tomb, on which is inſcribed the following epitaph:

"The children not yet borne with gladneſs ſhall
Thy pious actions into memorye call;
And thou ſhalt live as longe as there ſhall bee
Either poore, or any uſe of charitie."
"Fr. Griggs fecit 1638."

Sir Robert founded an almſhouſe for 12 aged perſons, and a freeſchool for teaching 40 poor children, in this town.

Immediately over the door, on entering the church at the South-eaſt, is a neat mural monument, by the celebrated Roubiliac, to the memory of Mrs. Jane Kerridge, of Shelley Hall, who died 5th September, 1744.

Framlingham is a Rectory, valued in the King's books at 43l. 6s. 8d. It is conſolidated with Saxtead; both being in the gift of the Maſter and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The Reverend William Wyatt is the preſent incumbent.

There are very conſiderable remains of a *caſtle* ſtanding at Framlingham, built, it is ſuppoſed, by ſome of the *kings of the Eaſt Angles*, but now, alas! uſed as a *workhouſe* for the *poor of the town*.

Yours, &c. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Worceſter, Jan.* 14.

I SHOULD be very much obliged to ſome of your mathematical readers, if they would inform me, if there has been publiſhed a Treatiſe on Spherical Trigonometry by Calculations in Arithmetic only, ſimilar to the Reverend R. Turner's "Plain Trigonometry."

Yours, &c. J. RICHARDS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 21.

I GAVE you, in 1800, a drawing of the very antient church of Berriew, Montgomeryſhire (vol. LXX, p. 609.) which has been taken down and a new church built. I ſhould be much obliged, if your very ingenious correſpondent, Mr. D. Parkes, would favour you with a drawing of the new church for an engraving. I alſo repeat a requeſt, long ago made, for a drawing to be ſent you of the antient and beautiful monument of Sir Lodovick Dyer, in Colmworth church, Bedfordſhire.

Yours, &c. W. P—L—W.

*** The Drawings this Gentleman offers ſhall be uſed in the way he mentions.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 22.

THE following original communication, in illuſtration of the Oxford edition of Strabo, has lately been ſent to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. Yours, &c. GRÆCULUS.

"Sir, You will greatly oblige me, and at the ſame time gratify the publick, by aſſigning a place to the following Statement reſpecting the Oxford edition of Strabo.

"I informed Mr. Halliwell, of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford, of my intention to acquaint the publick with the ſtate of the work, in the following letter:

'Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you with my reſolution to lay before the publick the ſtatement of your progreſs in preparing the Strabo for the preſs, and the cauſe of the delay, that has occurred during the laſt year. I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

Bath, Dec. 10, 1803. T. FALCONER.'

I received the following anſwer:

'Sir, I have been this morning honoured with your letter, dated Dec. 10. I have only to remark, that then will be the proper time to ſtate to the publick the progreſs that has been made in preparing the Strabo for the preſs, when you can convince the publick of the eaſineſs of the taſk. Second thoughts, I apprehend, will induce you to defer for a time your announced reſolution. Conſidering the zeal you poſſeſs, and the intereſt you have in a work which is ſo immortalize ſo near a relative, I cannot but think it an immenſe loſs to the Literati of Europe, that the work was not originally placed in your hands. From the ſpecimen I have before me of the attention with which you peruſe a ſheet with a view to detect the blunders of a compoſitor, there is no doubt of your proceeding in the work with a rapidity hitherto unknown and unthought of. In order to be relieved from any further importunity, I intend to tranſmit per poſt, in a few days, or by ſome other conveyance, the ſheets of Strabo in my poſſeſſion. Wiſhing you every ſucceſs in your undertaking, I am, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant, H. HALLIWELL.

B. N C. Dec. 12.'

"Mr. Halliwell ſhall ſupply the explanation that may be required on my part. In a letter of his, dated February 2, 1791, and addreſſed to the Oxford Editor, he ſays, 'Mr. P. is juſt finiſhing the 7th book. Two ſheets, I think, will conclude it, when I ſhall have the buſineſs entirely in my own hands.' Hence it appears that eleven years and a half have been conſumed in capricious application to ſeven books and two-thirds; for the remaining portion, which conſtitutes my diviſion of the undertaking, contains two books and one-third. Let Mr. Halliwell ſpeak likewiſe concerning the rate of his march. In the ſame letter he ſays: 'A Latin verſion of the epitome would, as you obſerve, make the text more uniform. But all thoughts of that muſt be given up. It would retard us in our progreſs, and God knows we advance ſlowly enough. One ſheet per week is as much as we can get through.' The computation is eaſy, if any one is diſpoſed to make it, at what time Mr. Halliwell might have finiſhed the work upon his own eſtimate; and the reſult is, that he might have completed it very nearly four times over in the period which he has actually employed in finiſhing a little more than three-fourths of the ten books. The ſheets which he ſays have been ſo inaccurately examined, I did not pretend to prepare for the printer; and I informed the Board of Delegates, that I could not prepare it for want of proper materials. I applied for the materials to Mr. Halliwell; and he replied, in a note, 'that his engagements this morning will not allow of a ſingle moment's leiſure to ſearch among his papers for the page wanted by Mr. Falconer.'

"In November, 1802, I had the honour of being appointed to ſucceed Mr. Halliwell in the care of this publication. At that time he had four printed ſheets, which were to be reviſed; and I received a ſucceſſion of promiſes, throughout one whole year, that they ſhould be reviſed; but nothing was done during that period. He then conſented to give up two of them, which I received; but without the means of preparing them for the printer. I therefore returned them.

"Mr. Halliwell's perturbation of mind ariſes, I imagine, from one amongſt other cauſes, that would affect him, and not ſlightly. I copied out the various readings extending through one hundred and fifty pages in about five weeks, and I omitted not more than ſix or ſeven in more than three thouſand. Mr. Halliwell was engaged during July, Auguſt, September, and October laſt, in any thing elſe than what, according to his promiſe, ſhould have occupied his time. Mr. Halliwell was prepared to repeat his promiſes in November laſt; but my patience and my faith can hold out no longer, and I appeal to the publick. I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant, T. FALCONER.

Bath, Dec. 14, 1803."

1. *Remarks*

1. *Remarks upon* North Wales; *being the Result of Sixteen Tours through that Part of the Principality.* By W. Hutton, *F.A.S.S.* Birmingham. *Embellished with a Frontispiece View of* Beddkelert, *and Three Etchings of some of the principal Mountainous Views.*

OUR lively friend, having gratified us with his observations on England and Scotland, proceeds to the principality of Wales; his "remarks" on which he could not have inscribed to a more proper person than to Lord Penrhyn, who has "caused riches of the most valuable kind to rise from the earth, called dead land into life, rescued the meadow from drowning, taught growth to the steril soil, reduced the rocks, and fertilized the hills. Thus by his aid man is supported, and by his example, which is the greatest of all charity, he is taught to support himself."

"In former ages the English rarely entered Wales but to destroy it: her sovereign mountains, beautiful vallies, and surprizing cascades, were tinged with blood. Nor was the eye of the curious fascinated with her wonders till within the last fifty years. The improvement of her roads, and particularly the daily communications between England and Ireland, brought her into notice. The English traveller at length ventured to climb her precipices, descend her glens, and admire her curiosities; and now the vast influx of annual visitants enrich her with their wealth. If the fathers oppressed her, the children support her. Though the world is frequently favoured with *Welsh Tours*, yet the historical knowledge is but in its infancy. If much is said, much remains. I follow the footsteps of no author, but make those remarks only which fell under my own eye in travelling sixteen times in various directions through that principality." (Pref.)

"The recovery of the health of her I loved was the cause of my first visiting Wales. I hoped benefit would arise from exercise of some length, amusement, and sea air. We, therefore, with my daughter, fixed upon Aberistwith, and set out in a rainy season about the 25th of July, 1787." (p. 1.)

"A Welsh tour is surprisingly grand. Nature is seen in extreme. The lofty, rough, and barren mountains, opposed to the beautiful and fertile valleys, is a charming contrast. There appears no difference between the gentry of Wales and those of England, except that the former may have a little more pride and a little more poverty, and the lower class a little less knowledge, less poverty, and more hospitality." (p. 11.)

Our friend's adventure with the taylor going to visit a son at Llanvair, yet always keeping in his hand a large open clasp knife, marks at least the unsuspecting ingenuousness of Mr. H.'s mind; but what name the taylor's conduct deserves, we are at no loss to determine. "I have only stated facts, that another may judge, but to this moment I am at a loss to guess whether my suspicions were just," says he. p. 15.

Mr. H. brings *Dinas Mouddy* to our recollection after near 35 years interval; and agreeably supplies the cottage filled with thirteen human beings, all in petticoats, though two or three of the children were males, three generations. (p. 22.) "The observer would be tempted to conclude this healthy, peaceable, recluse, and half-naked family were without care, only he knows that none are exempt. I left this race of beauties with a smile upon each face, that smile which constitutes the major part of female charms, and which every woman should carry with her." (p. 24.)

"The Welsh language, which was undoubtedly that of our forefathers, and the pride of Cambria, is in its wane." (p. 32.)

The poetical story of the living of *Eglwys Wrw* is a good one, and reflects honour on the then Chancellor Thurlow.

In 1797 our traveller visited the parts of North Wales adjoining to Shropshire, where he found the camp of Caractacus on the summit of the Wreken. At the age of 74, he climbed the earthen ramparts of *Hen Dinas*, or *Old Oswestry*, each thirty or forty feet high, up to the chin in bushes. The scull of Oswald was found in digging the pool just below his well, about 1780. Mr. H. calls Owen Glendwr "the greatest general Wales ever produced, the scourge of the English, a tormenting thorn to Henry IV. and the ruin of his country. It must, however, be confessed, that Owen was an injured person, that he could not procure any redress for his wrongs but by the sword;

ſword; and, when neceſſity forces a man upon rough meaſures, he is not altogether reſponſible for the conſequences." (p. 48.) The ſite of his palace is within a moat nearly ſquare, incloſing not a quarter of an acre.

"Two obſervations occur from theſe remarks on Owen Glendwr: that dreadful conſequences may ariſe from a ſovereign's offending an individual; for in this caſe England ſuffered much, but Wales was ſo ruined that ſhe has not recovered herſelf to this day. And inſtead of the Welſh croſſing the dyke to murder their neighbours, let them continue to improve their roads, and the Engliſh will enrich them by their annual viſits to view the wonderful curioſities of that principality, for there is already, I am told, more than 30,000l. a year ſpent by the Engliſh mountain-hunters." (p. 54.)

"On the firſt hill Eaſt of *Cerig y Druidian*, and diſtant a mile, is *Pen Gweryn*, where are the ſmall remains of a caſtle belonging to Caractacus, to which, after his defeat by the Romans, he retreated, and was with his whole family betrayed to the enemy by queen Cartiſmunda." (pp. 55, 57.)

"Approaching Conway, we were ſeized by the ſcouts of the innkeepers at the entrance (for there is but one), who contended for us as Gabriel and Satan did for Moſes. At that inn which won us we found neglect and dirty ſheets: at the other, every thing we wiſhed, accompanied with civility." (p. 58.)

"The Iſle of Angleſea, 24 miles over, may be conſidered as one vaſt meadow, guarded by the ſea on three ſides, and by a range of rocky and majeſtic mountains on the South, forming a curve like a bow, the two extremities of which, Pen Maen Mawr and the Rivals, project into the ſea, and are diſtant from each other about 35 miles. Upon any of the eminences in the neighbourhood of Caernarvon, we have a complete view of this beautiful meadow, and at one glance may count thirty-one of theſe mountains." (p. 72.)

"When Edward I. about 515 years ago, erected Caernarvon Caſtle, it ſerved Old Caernarvon (*Segontum* *) as St. Alban's ſerved Verulam — drew it into its own vortex. Houſes began to ſhelter themſelves for ſecurity within the caſtle walls, which, I apprehend, is about five or ſix acres; and there are now 172 houſes, which compoſe nine ſtreets. As the power of this caſtle failed, the houſes increaſed without the walls; and there appears about ſix ſtreets, and about 300 houſes more. All theſe are on the Eaſtern ſide of the fortreſs, for the others are guarded by water." (p. 76.)

Speaking of the chamber in which Edward II. was born, Mr. H. ſays, "What would a queen of England or the ladies of 1799 think of lying-in among cold and bare walls? It would ſhock even the wife of a taylor, make a tinker's grumble, and that of a cobler ſtrap her huſband." (p. 78.)

Perhaps the beſt account of the *Jumpers*, a ſect of religioniſts (noticed in our vol. LXIX. pp. 579, 656, 741, 756, 938), may be found in our author. "Being told, Sept. 8, 1799, in the evening, they were at worſhip, I haſtened to the chapel, and found the doors crowded without. Gaining a paſſage, I perceived myſelf in a ſpacious room with two galleries, crowded with about 500 people, many, no doubt, like myſelf, ſpectators only. There were not many pews; the great body of the hearers ſtood in the area, and with a devotional aſpect indicating all attention. The preacher had uncommon lungs. After a few minutes he delivered himſelf in ſhort ſentences with the utmoſt vehemence, evidently deſigned to ſtrike the paſſions. Ignorant of the Welſh language, I could not underſtand them; but was told they were ecſtatic ſentences ſelected from Scripture, particularly the Pſalms. At the end of one of theſe iſſued a ſmall *hum* from the people; a ſecond increaſed it; a third ſtill more, &c.; till, in the ſpace of one minute, the crowd broke out into the moſt rapturous violence of voice and geſture. Every one ſeemed to adopt a ſentence of his own, perhaps caught from the miniſter; and continued to vociferate it with all the exertion of which he was capable; and this in a kind of tune or cadence. A hundred different tunes yelling from a hundred different voices, in a ſingle room, muſt produce horrour in the extreme. I never experienced ſounds more diſcordant. That perſon was the happieſt, who could exert the loudeſt, continue the longeſt, and jump the higheſt. They performed in parties of from two to eight; ſometimes the two ſexes joined, but generally not. If one began to jump, another

* Read Segontium.

another answered him face to face; then a third and fourth, forming a kind of ring. As jumping is most violent exercise, they were obliged to desist at intervals; but the body was kept in motion, something like what I have seen in dancing. The hands, head, and feet, were more employed, but the tongue never lay [still]. The parson disappeared when he had raised his people to that pitch of enthusiasm he wanted. I, who did not understand their words, but could only observe their gestures and hear their sounds, could scarcely detach the idea of quarrelling, and was fearful lest, by standing too near, they should jump upon my feet, or I give offence by impeding their rough devotions. They were all decently dressed. The females were the most numerous. Some of both sexes advanced in years made but miserable jumpers. They seemed just as much intoxicated with exertion, as they could have been with liquor; and had a thirsty traveller passed by, he could not have been charged with impropriety, had he stepped in and called for a pint. The scene continued near an hour. It gradually wore off, for nature must sink under violence. I could perceive a small degree of finesse, arising from pride, in a few of the worshipers, who chose to lie by till the rest were exhausted, and then begin with double energy. We may reasonably imagine that excessive romping will discompose the dress. The men's, I observed, flood it better than the women's. I have been told the latter often lose their petticoats. This may be true, but did not occur under my eye; if it had, the loser was too far gone to regard it. When the performers had exerted themselves to the last moment of their abilities, so that they were unable to stand, the husband or the friend took charge of them with seeming pity, and, I observed, cast an eye round, to see if any of their garments were giving the slip. Caps, handkerchiefs, and aprons, were obliged to undergo a renovation. Upon enquiry, I found these boisterous worshipers were people of very orderly life; and I am inclined to think they are no more conversant with Paine's writings or the arts of government than with algebra. As every shoot of the grand tree which composes Religion is supported by Scripture, I make no doubt but this inoffensive race can bring texts in support of theirs, though I had not the pleasure of conversing with any one of them. Their ecstacy seemed to proceed from a profusion of heavenly love, perhaps founded upon the words, 'Rejoice in the Lord, and again I say rejoice." If this sentence does not *command* jumping, it gives a latitude. The conduct of David is still more in point, who "*danced* before the Lord with all his might." Nay, he proceeded one step farther, he *leaped* before him, and in a dress too thin to be delicate. I have since had an opportunity of perusing their articles of faith, which are consonant to those of the Established Church, and are nearly the same as those of the Presbyterians, Independants, and Baptists. Their rules of church government are excellent, and correspond with the best I know, the Quakers. Their rough exercise in devotion is not mentioned." (pp. 94—101.

Confinement by rain at Caernarvon, August 1799, inspired our traveller's Muse to give his friend John Nichols, esq. an abstract in verse of his and his daughter's journey to that place. He proceeds in plain prose to describe Llewellin's castle and the coffin of his wife Joan, daughter of King John, at Llanfaes—Dinas Dinlle—and Clynog.

Chapter VI. contains Mr. H.'s *walk* to *Drws y coed*, to enjoy the best view of Snowdon; and, though he says he has "exhibited his own folly," he has entertained his readers. We meet him next at *Festiniog*, "a charming spot," "the vale small but pleasing" (for we also have been in Arcadia), and at *Tan y Bwlch*, "the romantic seat of —— Oakley, esq."

"For want of a guide-post to direct the stranger, I lost my way, Oct. 1, 1797, between Tan y Bwlch and Beddkelart. Supposing myself wrong, I made enquiries, but could not obtain an English answer. Instead of travelling by land, I found I was going into the sea, at a place called Traeth Mawr. I was given to understand that I might ride over this arm of the sea, provided I knew the way, and the tide would allow. But, as I had never rode through that element, I was more inclined to procure a guide by land, when, after losing two hours time, travelling seven miles in vain, and being afterwards thrown into the night, he brought me into the high road at Cross Hour. After night commenced I had

I had to paſs the other outguard to the entrance of Snowdon, Pont Aber Glallyn, perhaps the moſt ſingular paſſage in Wales. The ſerenity of the night, the riſing moon, the tremendous roar of the river daſhing through the rocks, the narrow road which threatened to let me fall from the precipice into the water, and the perpendicular mountains on each hand, which almoſt united, and ſeemed to promiſe deſtruction, had an aweful effect on the mind; and I was not diſpleaſed when I arrived at Beddkelart in my way to Caernarvon." (pp. 134—136.)

Mr. H. is of opinion that agriculture is yet but in its infancy in Wales, though the roads are improving. The breed of goats is diſcouraged. Mr. H. noticed in the centre of the South wall of Old Caernarvon, eighteen inches by fifteen, cut in large characters, S. V. C. and other letters obliterated. (p. 140.)

After waiting a fortnight for fine weather, he undertook and ſucceeded in the aſcent of this grand eminence, being from 9 o'clock till 12 in aſcending, and from 12 to 3 in returning. (p. 159.) Our limits do not admit tranſcribing his courſe, but we approve the three ſketches he drew of it from different ſtations *. "The beautiful vale of Llanberris, about two miles and a half broad, containing, perhaps, 400 acres of meadow, totally incloſed with craggy mountains which forbid the ſun, and exhibit the perfection of ſolitude. The earth ſhewed me her fineſt verdure; but whether ſhe ripens I did not wait to ſee." (p. 161.) "Leaving this ſcene of enchantment, I immediately entered another exactly the reverſe at *Bwlch y Gwyddyl*. I was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at this wonderful ſpot. He who has not ſeen it may ſuppoſe himſelf riſing a ſteep mountain nearly two miles long, meeting a rapid river in the centre, but diminiſhing as we riſe, and ending in nothing at the ſummit, with an immenſe rock on each hand all the way. From the froſt, the ſun, and the rains, which for ages have operated on theſe elevated mountains of rock, they have been ſhivering to pieces, and fragments of all ſizes have covered the valley which is 100 yards wide, ſo as to annoy the traveller, and check the river. The traveller may now and then get a fall as I did, and the ſpirited river, like a termagant, continue an everlaſting uproar becauſe his courſe is impeded; the whole is chaos." (p. 162.)

"During two days did I wander among theſe deſolate mountains, travelled about 35 miles, yet only trod upon two eſtates. I was curious to know the value of land in a deſert. One farm, about 300 acres, including a new-erected inn, which could not coſt ſo little as 1200l. is let at 3s. 6d. an acre; another, 2400 acres, at 60l. per annum; a third, 600 acres, at 5l. per annum, which is 2d. an acre! And here I might pay a compliment to Lord Penrhyn, who is the proprietor of one of the eſtates; but *that* cannot be praiſe from me to ſay what all the county ſays; for, every tongue which I heard is loud in his favour: his works ſpeak in the moſt convincing language." (p. 165.) He is alſo conſtructing excellent roads in the moſt barren part of the iſland. "In the lower ranks of life the women go barefoot: they card, ſpin, knit, conduct the houſe, or rather the hut, get in coals, pile the turf, dig potatoes, travel by the ſide of a loaded horſe to market; and the men, they do—they do—I know what they do *not* do—improve their farms. Perhaps this may, in ſome meaſure, be owing to a want of confidence in the honour of the landlord. Leaſes cure many evils." (p. 172.)

"During my repeated viſits to Caernarvon, I frequently ſet my foot in Angleſea; was always pleaſed with the excurſion, though I loſt much by my ignorance of the language." (p. 177.)

"At *Bryn Gwyn* was the court of juſtice for civil and religious purpoſes. Rowland, who wrote the Hiſtory of Angleſea a century ago, proves the words *Bryn Gwyn* to mean ſupreme or royal court. Here too was a principal place of worſhip, being in the vicinity of the Arch-Druid's palace. Their church was a circle of upright ſtones, whoſe diameter is 52 yards. But the ignorant country-people, ſuppoſing money was hid under them *, tore them up, which deſtroyed, perhaps, the oldeſt cathedral in Europe. I am ſorry Mr. Floyd,

* He ſeems to have taken the hint from "Vues remarquables des montagnes de la Suiſſe avec leur deſcription. Berne, 1788," folio.

* More probably to *clear the ground* of them, as was the caſe at Abury, Rollright, &c. EDIT.

Floyd, the proprietor, ſuffered it; but what we ſee daily, excites no attention. Some of them are ſcattered; two ſtones ſtand about 20 yards Eaſt of the circle, and are 4 yards aſunder. One of them, which is 12 feet by 7, excluſive of what remains in the earth, ſtands upright, and exactly forms the gable-end of the houſe, for I ſaw but one in Bryn Gwyn. The other, nearly the ſame ſize, is alſo erect, and forms a fence for the garden. The houſe and garden were made to the ſtones. By what power they could rear up theſe ponderous maſſes I did not enquire, becauſe I could not receive a word of Engliſh, and, if I could, they were unable to inform me. The ſtones of the temple are 4 feet high, and perhaps 3 ſquare." (p. 181.) We are ſorry to find ſo much wit waſted on the Druid's beard and the Parſon's wig. The whims of Rowland, in the arrangement of the Druids' abodes, are perhaps more admiſſible game.

"Having ſurveyed the Arch-Druid's royal repoſitory, I left the place, and roſe the hill, giving back many a look at this venerable ſpot of antiquity, once, perhaps, the firſt in Great Britain, and arrived at the pleaſant village of *Bryn Siancyn*, where my ſervant, whoſe ears were quicker than mine, remarked, 'This is a Methodiſt meeting, and the miniſter is now preaching.' It was Tueſday at noon. Ever at home, I ſtept in, and was ſurprized at ſeeing about 200 devout attendants, a number which I ſuppoſed the whole neighbourhood could not have produced. I heard a ſermon, not one word of which I underſtood; ſaw ſome geſtures in the preacher which I could not approve, but could well allow, becauſe I love freedom; and heard ſinging which delighted me." (p. 190.) *Abſit invidia!* But we ſhould not have expected from our old friend a compariſon between the Druidical and Methodiſtical ſervices—with a preference given to the former!!! *Abſit invidia!* ſay we again—if others give it for him. Mr. H owns he found "his pious blackſmith had left all his religion in the meeting-houſe againſt his return, for he treated me with plenty of good-natured oaths." (p. 192.) What then are we to think of Methodiſt *morality?* or, perhaps, of their religion, except that it is that of the moment?

"The *Carnedd*, or place of burial, at Plas Newydd, was about to be levelled, but, meeting with human bones, the workmen were ordered to deſiſt. In Llanſair churchyard the traveller may be treated with the ſight of a modern Carnedd, now in uſe, the depoſitary of the family of Wynn. A rude heap of ſtones has probably received the family for ages, 8 feet high, 12 wide, and 18 long. In the centre is the ſtump of a large old tree, worn out with age, and, towards the South end, a yew, which, having watched over the dead a few centuries, is itſelf in a dying ſtate. This proves that the tumulus is of ſome antiquity. The entrance, according to the old Jewiſh faſhion, as well as Britiſh, is guarded by a ſtone." (p. 196.)

Mr. H. proceeds to furniſh anecdotes of Owen Tudor and his houſe, wherein he was born, at *Plas Penmynidd*, the ſolider parts of which may have been coëval with him, but clearly, from dates, repaired in part in the ſeventeenth century *.

We ſympathize with Mr. H's horſes on their being "flogged into a boat," as we have known a good horſe ſo little accuſtomed to ſuch uſage as to leap out, and be towed over.

"In the vale of *Clwyd*, a ſpot of ground, or meadow, if you pleaſe, 26 miles long and 8 wide, the farms are let for 3 l. an acre, and the produce is 16 times more than ſupplies the inhabitants. The rich cloathing of mother Earth covers the idleneſs of her ſons. In other places the peaſant is too indolent to bring her into action; but here ſhe acts from herſelf." (p. 218.)

"The traveller would paſs *Offa's dike* unheeded, if not pointed out. All that remains is only a ſmall hollow, which runs along the cultivated fields, perhaps not 18 inches deep in the centre, or more than 20 yards diameter." (p. 221.) "Offa added to his dominions about one third of Wales, or a piece of land about 180 miles long, and of various diameters." (p. 223.) "Having paſſed the dike, I quitted with regret a people whoſe primitive manners were engaging, and whoſe country delighted me." (p. 224.)

2. *The Hiſtory, antient and modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinroſs; with a*

* One of the inſcriptions in the brewhouſe wall, *Vive'n Vivas*, ſhould be *Vive ut Vivas*. The line of words in an antient ſtyle, 15 feet long, on a ſummer in the brewhouſe, ſhould have been *ſpild*, though Mr. H. "could not underſtand it." (p. 266.)

Deſcription

Description of both, and of the Firths of Forth *and* Tay, *and the Islands in them: in which there is an Account of the Royal Seats and Castles, and of the Royal Burghs and Ports, and of the Religious Houses and Schools, and of the most remarkable Houses of the Nobility and Gentry; with an Account of the natural Productions of the Land and Waters. By Sir* Robert Sibbald, *M. D. A new Edition, with Notes and Illustrations; embellished with elegant Engravings.* Cupar, Fife, 1803.

SIR ROBERT SIBBALD may be characterized as the first who opened the way to the illustration of the natural history, antiquities, and topography of his native country, and received the command of Charles II. to compose a general description of the whole kingdom, and a particular history of the different counties, of Scotland. He began with publishing "Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ, 1683." The History of Fife is one of the most admired of his works; two editions of it were published in the author's life-time, and from that of 1710 the present is carefully taken, the editor of which observes, "the style is inferior to his matter. Both in his Latin and English works it is very often embarrassed, and slovenly to a degree that surprises in a literary character of such eminence. He evidently wrote in haste, and was attentive, in general, rather to ascertain and state facts, than studious about the language in communicating them."

Those who reflect that Sir Robert Sibbald wrote above a century before his countryman Sir John Sinclair instituted the statistical enquiry, will not be surprised at the imperfection of his information, not to insist on the credulity from which the age in which he lived was but emerging, and that, in the article of Natural History, Mr. Pennant bestowed more minute investigation than the Scots ever thought of. The legend of the Barnacle, or *goose-bearing* acorn-shell, was but just done away, see p. 136, n. But to return to the present work. It is reprinted, as before observed, from the last edition, 1710; and notes and illustrations are added at the bottom of each page, by the editor, correcting the text, and some by the author himself. Whether the editor made use of a copy which seems to have belonged to the author, and was purchased for the Advocates' Library, 1776, does not appear. "He had the honour of leading the way, in tracing the descent of the present Scots from the Gothic tribes of the North of Germany; a fact which had been long overlooked, and is still denied by some, notwithstanding the express testimony of the most antient writers, the able deductions of Father Innes, and the ingenious and profound researches of Mr. Pinkerton. With regard to the Roman antiquities of Scotland, Sir Robert committed some mistakes, which were repeated, without enquiry, by subsequent Antiquaries, but which the very learned and accurate enquiries of the late Gen. Roy have completely rectified." *Advertisement*, p. v.

The history and description of *Kinross* shire begins at p. 271; and at p. 288 that of *Fife* is resumed; and the Appendix contains the natural history, natives, heritors, &c. and a good index. The only plates are,

Inside View of the Church of *St. Monance*, drawn by J. Brooks;
Ruins of the Monastery of *Dunfermline*, by F. Hay;
Palace of *Falkland*, } by W.
Dairsie Castle and Church, } Beilby;
all engraved by R. Scott.

And two wooden cuts of the standing stones of *Lundin*, and the chapel of the Grey Friers in *St. Andrew's*.

3. *A Sermon, preached at the Parish Church of* St. George, Hanover Square, *on* Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1803. *By the Rev.* Robert Hodgson, *M. A Rector of that Parish.*

PREACHED at the request of the officers of the volunteers of that parish, and inscribed to them. From Nehemiah iv. 14. the Rector (late chaplain to the Bishop of London) encourages British patriots to exert the spirit and confidence with which Nehemiah inspired his countrymen to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem in defiance of the threats of a haughty and insulting foe. "Thanks be to God! Faction, with all her envenomed brood, has fled our shores, and England presents to the astonished world what may have been imagined, but what never before was realized—a people bound together in a solemn compact of reciprocal protection—a people voluntarily enduring personal distress for public security—a people rushing from the lap of ease into all the hardships and privations of the veteran soldier—a people resolute and determined to resist oppression, and prepared to stand or fall by their King, their Country, and their God! It is now substantially true, that the hearts of

of the inhabitants of this kingdom are as the heart of one man. The whole phyſical energies are concentrated in one point. They have but one end, one aim, one principle, and that is NATIONAL HONOUR! Other countries we have ſeen, and we ſtill ſee, tamely yielding up thoſe bleſſings for which their fathers bled, and even courting that ruin which they have not the courage to reſiſt. But here, in an iſland which is comparatively but a ſpeck upon the map of Europe, we behold the proud ſpectacle of an armed nation. The dangers which threaten us have roufed into action the true character, Engliſh ſpirit; they have developed, not only what every man amongſt us *ſhould* do, but what he *can*, and what he *will* do; they have exhibited a ſcene of magnanimous emulation, which muſt fill the world with amazement, and our enemies with terror. Humanly ſpeaking, therefore, with ſuch a cauſe, and with ſuch a ſpirit to ſupport it, we have no need to "be afraid." But let us beware that confidence in our own ſtrength does not enſnare us to preſumption. Whilſt, then, I would ſay to any of my countrymen, in the words of Nehemiah, "Be not afraid," I would alſo ſay to them, as he ſaid to the people of Iſrael, "Remember the Lord, which is great and terrible." I would, for I am perſuaded that nothing *elſe* can conduct us ſafely through the perils which ſurround us, I would impreſs upon you a firm, a conſtant, a devout reliance on the everlaſting providence of God."

4. *A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of* London, *humbly ſuggeſting a farther Conſideration of a Paſſage in the Goſpel of* St. Matthew.

THE paſſage in queſtion is the 10th verſe of the xviiith chapter of St. Matthew's Goſpel. "Take heed that ye deſpiſe not one of theſe little ones; for, I ſay unto you, that in heaven *theſe* ANGELS always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven"—"The full force and extent of that interpretation which I ſubmit to your Lordſhip is, that "we are here expreſsly aſſured, from the very higheſt of all poſſible authorities, that the truly pure, humble, immaculate Chriſtian is deſtined, in his future ſtate of glory, to be an angel of the very higheſt and moſt privileged order in the Divine Preſence, being deſignated, by the eternal diſpenſations of the Almighty, to that moſt exalted ſtate of ſupreme beatification, *always to behold the face of our Father which is in heaven.* And, were I to look for an immediately Scriptural confirmation of ſuch interpretation, and of the ſublime hypotheſis which it involves, it would not, perhaps, be eaſy to find one more forcibly ſtriking than the immediate counterpart of this great doctrine, reſpecting the Divine diſpenſations, in this our bleſſed Lord's moſt memorable rebuke to St. Peter, in which he abſolutely perſonifies him as Satan himſelf. Here a moſt zealous and favourite Apoſtle, pre-eminent in his affection to his Maſter, is at once degraded into an "angel of darkneſs," and branded as an inveterate enemy to Chriſt and his croſs; becauſe, amidſt all his fervent zeal, and all his really-earneſt attachment to his Lord and his doctrine, worldly ideas ſtill predominate in his mind, and actuate the aſpirations of it. Surely nothing can more ſtrongly illuſtrate and confirm the idea of a moſt exalted and glorified ſtate of angelic beatification being deſignated to a character and diſpoſition in their material points ſo diametrically oppoſite. The moſt zealous follower of Chriſt, who is ſtill ſo far immerſed in temporal things as to place the kingdom of his Maſter, in any reſpect, in this world, by cheriſhing any worldly high-minded ideas, is, in fact, a miniſter of Satan; while thoſe true diſciples of Chriſt, who, in their tempers, diſpoſition, manners, and their whole heart, exemplify the humility, meekneſs, innocence, ſimplicity, and perfect purity of a little child, are the deſtined angels of light, and ſhall be the moſt exalted and glorified of ſaints, "the *greateſt in the kingdom of heaven.*" (pp. 43—47.) This miſtaken idea of St. Peter is confirmed by the anſwer of the ſame Apoſtle, Matt. xix. 27. (p. 48.) "The cauſe of the Apoſtles' diſpute, related Mark ix. 34, and of their queſtion to our Lord, Matt. xviii. 1, may well be ſuppoſed, from the particular time when it took place, and all the circumſtances of it, to have originated in ſome excluſive preference* which

* "The particular paſſage which I primarily propoſed to conſider ſeems really to glance at this; *viz.*: "Do you preſume upon having been ſelected to ſee my face in glory, claiming to yourſelves excluſive privileges therefrom? Beware then how you deſpiſe one of theſe little ones, who are deſtined

which Peter and the ſons of Zebedee claimed to themſelves, from being the excluſive attendants of their bleſſed Lord, and the ſelected witneſſes of his tranſfiguration" (p. 49.) The letter-writer goes on to conſider the reward promiſed to the genuine diſciples of Chriſt, and to illuſtrate their deſcription: οι ακολουθησαντες μοι εν τη παλιγγενεσια; which he underſtands to mean thoſe who *ſhall have** followed, with uniform attachment, a zealous, uniform imitation, referring παλιγγενεσια to *renovation* of principle, and not to that event when the Son of Man ſhall ſit on the throne of his glory. "You, or thoſe of you who ſhall have followed me, imitated me, and conformed yourſelves to me in that purity of mind, ſpirituality of affections, and newneſs of life and principles, which I ſo poſitively require of my true followers, ſhall receive your reward in heaven, by amply ſharing my glory, and partaking the higheſt honours of my kingdom there." (p. 56.) Παλιγγενεσια occurs but once more, viz. in Titus iii. 5, Λουτρου παλιγγενεσιας, the waſhing of regeneration; και ανακαινωσεως πνευματος αγιου, and renewing of the Holy Ghoſt: which, ſays the pious Doddridge, "by its purifying influence, operates, at firſt, to turn us to God, and bring us into the number of his children; and afterwards advances the happy work, by improving us more and more in the Divine life and image." (p. 57.) "Indeed, the whole, taken together (as has been obſerved by Biſhop Beveridge, vol. III. ſermon XI.) is a clear explanation of our Saviour's highly ſpiritual doctrine to Nicodemus, in the third chapter of St. John, reſpecting 'being born again: *Verily, verily, I ſay unto thee, except a man be born again of water and of the ſpirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God*;' where the great doctrine itſelf, of purity and mortification, and particular words in which it is expreſſed, and the Divine diſpenſation, by which our Lord has impreſſed and enforced its ſupreme importance upon his new diſciple, all tend, ſeparately and combined, to corroborate the ſenſe and connexion which I ſuggeſt as requiſite in the words ανακαινωσεως εν τω παλιγγενεσια: and no leſs, as I conceive, do they ſerve to confirm the important revelation which I ſuppoſe intended in the particular paſſage of Matthew in queſtion." (p. 58.)

The Apoſtolic reception of the great primary doctrine contained in Matt. xviii. 3, 4, and 10, is confirmed by that advice of St. Paul to the Hebrews, xii. 14: "Follow *holineſs, without which no man ſhall ſee the Lord.*" This plain and direct aſſertion, that "a high degree of Chriſtian purity and perfection in this life is poſitively required to qualify us to *ſee* God in another, *i. e.* to be admitted into the kingdom of heaven," takes it palpably for granted, that *ſuch a qualification* will not fail to obtain *ſuch a remuneration.* This Αγιασμος is tranſlated *Sanctification*, 1 Theſſ. iv. 3, 4, 7; in the laſt of which it is oppoſed to Ακαθαρσια. Other paſſages are, 1 Cor. i. 30 (miſprinted 36), 2 Theſſ. ii. 13, 1 Pet. i. 2.

"The other paſſage is no leſs than the *Sacroſanct* deſcription and characterization (Rev. xiv. 4) of the "company of the Lamb;" and the peculiar *qualifications* requiſite for their being admitted into this angelic chorus, and being enabled to ſing "before the throne" the *unexpreſſive* nuptial ſong. *Theſe are they which were not defiled with women, for they are virgins: theſe are they which follow the Lamb whitherſoever he goeth: theſe were redeemed from among men, being the firſt fruits unto God and to the Lamb, and in their mouth was found no guile, for they are without fault before the throne of God.*"

"I would ſubmit to your Lordſhip, if we may not fairly conſider this Divine revelation as, in a certain degree at leaſt, ſhewing the actual accompliſhment of the promiſes made to the *ol Μακαριοι* of the Goſpel in the higheſt poſſible degree of beatification, and a glorified approximation to the Deity being allotted to *thoſe*, and *permitted to thoſe alone*, in whom not only *there is found no guile in their mouths*, and *they are blameleſs*, but who are ſo truly and exaltedly heavenly-minded as to have completely overcome and entirely merged from the more dangerous paſſions that ſpring with puberty in the higheſt degree of holineſs, or divinely-ſpirited purity:—αβια γυναιξιν ου μεμολυνθησαν: ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΙ γαρ εισιν. I might here

deſtined to be angels of the higheſt order in heaven, and entitled *always* to behold the face of my Father which is in heaven."

* "*Perſevered in following*;" which conſtruction, it is highly obſervable, the apoſtacy of Judas ſeems to require." (p. 54.)

here have referred to Matt. xix. 12, and perhaps also to xxii. 30, in justification of my here adducing this most sacred passage of Holy Writ; and I might farther suggest the various places in the New Testament, especially in the writings of St. Paul and the other Apostles, which lay down the direct converse of this Divine dispensation, and in which *fornicators* and *unclean* persons, the ανασχοι in general, and the οι πορνοι in particular, are, in such pointed and express terms, repeatedly warned and threatened, and the οι πλειονι of sinners, against whom the doors of heaven are most positively and rigorously barred, and the severest punishments particularly denounced." (p. 73.)

Here then the writer closes his design, "in humble hope and confidence that, in the course of his suggestions and observations, he has done no disservice to the great cause of our Holy Religion, of which he styles his Lordship an eminent *ornament* and *support*, and of which he professes himself an humble but sincere *votary*. While he has endeavoured to shew that the Gospel, in various places, speaks more fully and expressly than is commonly apprehended, to the particular point of 'a future blessedness, proportionate to vital purity,' consisting, chiefly, as declared by St. John, in being *made like unto God*, and SEEING HIM AS HE IS—he can truly say it is with a wish to extend and enlarge, and thereby more generally to diffuse, that blessed HOPE *which*, according to the words immediately following of the same eminent inspired Apostle, *He that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as* HE *is pure*; for," continues he, "I cannot but feel that blessed effects must flow from such devoutly-pious considerations; and that (to use the language of Seneca, in a truly sublime conclusion of one of his Epistles) 'HÆC COGITATIO nihil sordidum animo subsidere finit, nihil humile, nihil crudele.' With these motives, my Lord, I have presumed to submit to you what has occurred, in this respect, to my mind, with the Scriptures before me, with but few illustrative books of reference at hand, and without *any* consultation or communication with literary friends. I need not *add*, that, in *theological exercitations* and *biblical criticisms*, I am a mere TYRO. The foregoing part will have so abundantly indicated *this* to be the case, that I may well doubt how far they may deserve any portion of your attention. At all events, I am fully confident that you will not despise nor disregard what is here offered to your consideration, merely because it is suggested by one who, with every sentiment of duty and respect to your Lordship, begs to subscribe himself (under a deep sense of his own imbecillity and imperfections of every kind) your truly humble servant,

O Μικροτερος."

5. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of* London, *for the Year* 1803. *Part II.*

ART. XI. "Account of some Experiments on the Descent of the Sap in Trees. In a Letter from Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart." In a former memoir, vol. LXXI. part II. reviewed in our vol. LXXII. p. 1033, Mr. K. inferred from his experiments, that "the sap, having been absorbed by the bark of the root, is carried up by the alburnum, or white wood, of the root, the trunk, and the branches; that it passes through what are there called the central vessels into the succulent part of the annual shoot, the leaf-stalk, and the leaf; and that it returns to the bark through the returning vessels of the leaf-stalk. The principal object of this paper is to point out the causes of the descent of the sap through the bark, and the consequent formation of wood. These causes appear to be gravitation, motion communicated by winds or other agents, capillary attraction, and probably something in the conformation of the vessels themselves, which renders them better calculated to carry fluids in one direction than in another. From the leaf all the descending fluids in the tree appear to be derived."

"When a tree is wholly deprived of motion by being trained to a wall, or when a large tree has been deprived of its branches to be re-grafted, it often becomes unhealthy, and not unfrequently perishes, apparently owing to the stagnation of the descending sap, under the rigid cincture of the lifeless external bark. I have, in the last two years, pared off this bark from some very old pear and apple trees, which had been re-grafted with cuttings from young seedling trees; and the effect produced has been very extraordinary.

More

More new wood has been generated in the old trunks within the laſt two years than in the preceding twenty years; and I attribute this to the facility of communication which has been reſtored between the leaves and the roots through the inner bark. Wherever the bark has been moſt reduced, the greateſt quantity of wood has been depoſited."

"In the operation of budding, the bark of trees being taken off readily unites itſelf to another of the ſame or of a kindred ſpecies. Laſt ſummer I inſerted a great number of buds, which I examined in every progreſſive ſtage of their union with the ſtock. A line of confuſed organization marks the place where the inſerted bud firſt comes into contact with the wood of the ſtock; between which line and the bark of the inſerted bud, new wood, regularly organized, is generated, poſſeſſing all the characteriſtics of that from which the bud was taken, without any apparent mixture whatever with the character of the ſtock in which it is inſerted. The ſubſtance which is called the medullary proceſs is clearly ſeen to ſpring from the bark, and to terminate at the line of its firſt union with the ſtock."

"I ſuſpected that young bark poſſeſſes, in common with the leaf, a power, in proportion to the ſurface it expoſes to the air and light, of preparing the ſap to generate new wood; for a very minute quantity of wood was depoſited by the bark, where it had not any apparent connection with the leaves. Having made two inciſions through the bark round annual ſhoots of the apple-tree, I entirely removed the bark between the inciſions; and I repeated the ſame operation at a little diſtance below, leaving a ſmall portion of bark unconnected with that above and beneath it. The buds in the inſulated bark were ſometimes ſuffered to remain, and in other inſtances were taken away; but this, unleſs they vegetated, did not at all affect the reſult of the experiment. I could, therefore, account for the formation of wood in this caſe only by ſuppoſing the bark to poſſeſs in ſome degree, in common with the leaf, the power to produce the neceſſary changes in the deſcending ſap, or that ſome matter, originally derived from the leaves, was previouſly depoſited in the bark, or that a portion of ſap had paſſed the narrow ſpace above, from which the bark had been removed. Repeating the experiment, I left a much greater length of bark between the interſections; but no more wood than in the former inſtances was generated. I therefore concluded that a ſmall quantity of ſap muſt have found its way through the wood from the leaves above; and I found that, when the upper inciſions were made at ten or twelve lines diſtance inſtead of one or two, and the bark between them, as in the former experiments, was removed, no wood was generated by the inſulated bark."

"Not only the external form of the tree, but the internal character of the wood, will be affected by the ſituation in which the tree grows; and hence oak timber, which grew in crowded foreſts, appears to have been miſtaken in old buildings for Spaniſh cheſnut. But I have found the internal organization of the oak and Spaniſh cheſnut to be very eſſentially different. See a magnified view of each drawn by Baur, engraved by Baſire, in the plate accompanying this memoir. The ſilver grain and general character of the oak and Spaniſh cheſnut are alſo ſo extremely diſſimilar, that the two kinds of wood can only be miſtaken for each other by very careleſs obſervers. Many pieces of wood found in the old buildings of London, and ſuppoſed to be Spaniſh cheſnut, have been put into my hands; but they were all moſt certainly foreſt oak." (note, p. 282.)

Art. XII. "Enquiry concerning the Nature of a metallic Subſtance lately ſold in London as a new Metal, under the Title of *Palladium*." Forgeries occur in Science as well as in Commerce; and what wonder, when, even in Religion, the wolf aſſumes the ſheep's cloathing; and, in Politics, the democrat the character of a patriot. Mr. C. has detected a forgery in chemiſtry; and ſhews us, by experiments, that mercury has a large ſhare in the compoſition of this metallic ſubſtance, ſold by Mr. Forſters, in Gerard-ſtreet.

Art. XIII. "An Account of the ſinking of the Dutch Frigate Ambuſcade, July 9, 1801, near the Great Nore; with the Mode uſed in recovering her. By M. Joſ. Whidbey, Maſter Attendant in Sheerneſs Dock-Yard." Mr. W. does not apprehend there is any thing new in the mode he adopted, except the idea of removing the effect of coheſion, by two 13-inch cables ſpliced

ſpliced together, with an anchor of 24 cwt. in a direction with the ſhip's keel. On the end of the cable next the frigate a block was laſhed; through which was rove a 9-inch hawſer, one end of which was made faſt to the ſhip, the other end was brought to a capſtan on board the Broederſcap Dutch hulk, and hove on it as much as it would bear, with an intention to relieve the frigate from the powerful effect of coheſion. At about half flood the ſhip drew an end, and ſwung to the tide; and all the ſlings were conſiderably relieved. At high water ſhe was completely out of her bed. At the next low water, I hove all the purchaſes down again. At half flood ſhe floated, and the whole group drove together into the harbour, a diſtance of three miles, and grounded the frigate in the Weſt ſide of it. It took two tides more to lift her on the ſhore ſufficiently high to pump her out, which was then done with eaſe; and the ſhip completely recovered, without the ſmalleſt damage either to her bottom or ſide. "I have every reaſon to believe that, if the ſame principle had been acted on in the attempt made to ſave the Royal George, it would have ſucceeded."

XIV. Obſervations on a new Species of hard Carbonate of Lime, alſo a new Species of Oxide of Iron. By the Count de Bournon.

XV. "Account of the Changes that have happened during the laſt Twenty-five Years in the relative Situation of double Stars; with an Inveſtigation of the Cauſe to which they are owing. By Dr. Herſchel." This is a ſeries of obſervations on double ſtars, to prove that many of them are not merely double in appearance, but muſt be allowed to be real binary combinations of two ſtars, intimately held together by the bond of mutual attraction. Theſe changes are aſcribed to the revolutions and annual motion of the ſtars.

XVI. "An Account of the Meaſurement of an Arc of Meridian, extending from Dunnoſe in the Iſle of Wight, Lat. 50° 37′ 8″, to Cliſton, in Yorkſhire, Lat. 53° 27′ 31″, in Courſe of the Operations carried on for the Trigonometrical Survey of England. 1800, 1801, and 1802. By Major William Mudge, of the Royal Artillery." Former parts of this vaſt work may be ſeen in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1801, Part I. vol. LXX. art. XIX. The zenith ſector beſpoken of Mr. Ramſden by the Duke of Richmond, when Maſter of the Ordnance, interrupted by his death, was finiſhed by Mr. Berge.

Liſt of Preſents, and Index, conclude this volume.

6. *A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Rev.* Richard De Courcy, *late Vicar of* St. Alkmond's *Church*, Shrewſbury; *preached at the ſame on* Sunday, Nov. 13, 1803, *and publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Congregation, by* Brian Hill, *M. A.*

MR. Hill, from John xvi. 33, deduces the things which conduce to obtaining peace in Chriſt, the tribulations which muſt be the portion of his diſciples in this world, and the courage they derive from his having overcome the world; concluding with memoirs of Mr. De Courcy, who was a native of Ireland (where his mother, upward of 90 years old, lives at Bandon); educated at the Univerſity of Dublin, ordained deacon 1767; was near thirty years vicar of St. Alkmond, where he died Nov. 4, 1803, aged 59, of a complaint on his lungs. He publiſhed ſeveral religious tracts, two ſermons on the Faſt-day 1776, two on that in 1778, and a ſermon at Hawkſtone chapel Sept. 26, 1798. It is propoſed to publiſh a volume of his ſermons by ſubſcription, with his portrait.

7. *The Antiquity and Advantages of Church Muſic conſidered, in a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of* Worceſter, *on* Tueſday, Sept. 27, 1803, *at the annual Meeting of the Three Choirs of* Worceſter, Glouceſter, *and* Hereford, *for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the poor Clergy of the Three Dioceſes. By the Rev.* H. A. Stillingfleet, *of* How Caple *and* Sollers Hope, Herefordſhire, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lady* Forteſcue.

ALL former outdoings ſeem to have been outdone at this meeting of the three choirs, where Mrs. Billington was retained at the expence of no leſs than 120l.; and ſuch a concourſe of company, that room was not to be found for them at the evening concerts. The collection for the poor objects was ample, and the ſtewards not in the leaſt out of pocket. Mr. S. a lineal deſcendant of the worthy and learned Biſhop of that name who filled the ſee of Worceſter in the cloſe of the XVIIth century, has exerted with the greateſt propriety every argument in favour of muſic and harmony from 2 Chron. v. 13.

"It

"It appears," begins he, "to be a doctrine clearly implied by revelation, and altogether conſonant to right reaſon, that the ultimate end and deſign of the Creator's works is the manifeſtation of his own glory. Since the great ſyſtem of the univerſe muſt doubtleſs be aſcribed to the good pleaſure of the Almighty as its primary cauſe, and the government thereof to his ſovereign agency as its continual ſupport; it is ſurely not irrational to conclude, that all things are directed eventually to promote and illuſtrate the glory of the divine perfection. And although there may be circumſtances in the œconomy of nature, of providence, and of grace, which to our ſcanty and limited apprehenſions may ſeem to militate againſt ſuch a repreſentation, yet we have ſufficient ground to believe, that in the day of final conſummation it will be evident beyond diſpute, that 'God hath made all things for himſelf, and that of him and through him and to him are all things, to whom be glory for ever and ever." The duty of praiſe and thankſgiving is hence inculcated, and the performance of it with a ſuitable diſpoſition of mind, "with well-tuned affections in uniſon with well-tuned inſtruments." A good ſcriptural account is given of the antiquity of muſic, from its firſt invention by Jubal to its application to ſacred purpoſes and the ſolemnities of the temple, continued down to the time of our Saviour, and countenanced by his attendance on the temple ſervice, and the hymn at his laſt ſupper. The particular occaſion which furniſhed the text ſhews, that a grateful ſenſe of national bleſſings may be expreſſed in a manner acceptable to God, and profitable to ourſelves, by the help of ſacred melody. The grounds of our national gratitude, and the obligations which demand our praiſe, are pointed out in an impreſſive manner, and the peculiar calls to liberal charity, on the occaſion of the preſent meeting, and the application to the proſpect of future and eternal praiſe.

8. *An Examination of the Neceſſity of* Sunday *Drilling, and the probable Effects of that Meaſure on the Intereſts of Religion. By the Rev.* Edward Cooper, *Rector of* Hamſtall Ridware, *in the County of* Stafford, *Chaplain to the Earl of* Courtown, *and late Fellow of* All Souls *College*, Oxon.

MR. C. hopes by his arguments that ſome few at leaſt of the advocates for Sunday drilling may be induced, after a more attentive and diſpaſſionate examination of the ſubject, to abandon their former ſentiments, and diſcountenance, within the ſeveral circles of their influence, the farther countenance of the practice. He concludes with obſerving, "The cauſe of God is the cauſe of our Country. In ſuch a cauſe interference can never be officious or ill-timed. The defence and ſupport of Religion is the ſoundeſt Policy, the trueſt Loyalty, and the moſt genuine Patriotiſm."

9. Britons *Duty in the Proſpects of a French Invaſion; a Sermon preached* Aug. 11, 1803, *in the Pariſh Church of St.* Maryleport, Briſtol, *at the Opening of a weekly Evening Lecture on the Perils and Duties of the preſent Times, publiſhed by Requeſt. By the Rev.* Richard Hart, *M. A. Vicar of St.* George's, Gloucesterſhire.

EVERY Miniſter of the Goſpel is certainly juſtified in warning every man to awake and depart from his ſins; that when we go forth to battle againſt the common enemy, no wicked thing may be found in the camp. Text, Malachi iii. 16—18.

10. *The Duty of defending our Country; a Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of St.* Peter, Exeter, Aug. 19, 1803. *By the Rev.* Edward Drewe, *LL B. Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord* Rolle, *and Curate of* Broadhembury, Devon.

THIS is a truly animated diſcourſe, from Pſ. cxxxvii. 5, 6. The preacher ſhews, that if the Love of Country is not inculcated by Chriſt and his Apoſtles, it was becauſe, under the univerſal oppreſſion of the Roman tyranny, no man had any longer a country. The ſcripture of the New Teſtament being chiefly converſant with the duties and affections of private life, we muſt ſeek for examples and precepts of public virtue in the Old Teſtament, where it is ſtrongly exemplified and inculcated. Animated by this view, the preacher calls on his countrymen, in emphatic ſtrains of eloquence, to "reſiſt the accurſed yoke of a ferocious banditti, under a tyrant that hates us becauſe we are free; becauſe we have humbled his pride, and defeated his atrocious mercenaries; becauſe we alone ſtand between him and that univerſal tyranny to which his monſtrous ambition aſpires; becauſe innocent induſtry, animated by freedom, and protected by juſt

juſt laws, has made us proſperous and wealthy." But we muſt tranſcribe the whole diſcourſe to do it juſtice; and therefore earneſtly recommend it to the attentive peruſal of all the friends of our happy Country and Conſtitution.

11. *Coins of the* Seleucidæ, *Kings of* Syria; *from the Eſtabliſhment of their Reign under* Seleucus Nicator, *to the Determination of it under* Antiochus Aſiaticus. *With Hiſtorical Memoirs of each Reign. Illuſtrated with Twenty-four Plates of Coins, from the Cabinet of the late* Matthew Duane, *F. R. and A. S. Engraved by* F. Bartolozzi.

"THE Editor of this work flatters himſelf he is doing to the literary world at large, and to the lovers of numiſmatic ſcience in particular, an eſſential ſervice, in laying before them a ſet of plates which they have been eagerly expecting near half a century, and which, by a revolution of circumſtances, have become his property, though not at an inconſiderable price, yet at a price far below what they muſt have coſt their original proprietor, who ſpent nearly 500l. on them.

"The attention of the late Matthew Duane, eſq. to the antient coins of all nations is well known, and how much he laboured to collect a ſeries of ſome of the fineſt of them in thoſe which iſſued from the mints of the Syrian and Macedonian kings. Having ſpared no expence in collecting them, he employed the moſt capital artiſt * of his time in engraving them; and it is more than to be preſumed, the engraver has done juſtice to the mint-maſter. It is needleſs to oppoſe to theſe plates thoſe of Vaillant or Frœlich." (Preface, i. ii.)

The coins from which the engravings (24 in number) were made, paſſed, after Mr. Duane's death, into Dr. Hunter's hands, and are now in his Muſeum, in Great Windmill-ſtreet, but finally deſtined for the Univerſity of Glaſgow, whither they will in a ſhort time be removed. The engravings are very excellent, and perhaps have little fault, but that of being in ſome inſtances too good.

"The firſt who drew out a regular ſeries of Syrian kings from their coins was Vaillant. Many of his coins are taken from other books; and the few in his own cabinet rarely correſpond with our ſeries. He is not, however, without merit, and we confeſs our obligations to him in the hiſtorical part of this work. His deficiences are rather to be aſcribed to the little progreſs made at that time in this ſcience. His efforts, ſuch as they were, excited, as he foreſaw they would, others to a more exact and diligent reſearch." Pellerin, from whoſe excellent works the lateſt aſſiſtance has been derived, conſiders this as "the beſt work of Vaillant on the medals of kings, and on which which he laboured moſt." (p. iv.)

"Pere Frœlich, a laborious and learned antiquary, undertook to enlarge and reform it, by ſtudying all the antient hiſtorians, and by the aſſiſtance of the medals newly diſcovered, both thoſe which have been publiſhed by Haym, Beger, and others, and thoſe collected in various cabinets of Germany, England, and elſewhere."

A ſplendid but rare work in Dutch, in three volumes, folio, by Sigebert Havercamp, has fallen into the hands of the preſent editor. In the various opinions which have been formed on the *combined* letters, known by the name of MONOGRAMS, which occur on theſe and other antient coins, the editor has thought it moſt adviſeable to ſubmit to the reader a facſimile table of them.

The Introduction contains a deſcription of antient and modern Syria, and the poſition of Antioch, the uſual reſidence of the Syro-Macedonian kings, from Strabo and Biſhop Pococke, the latter of whom thought he diſcovered the ſite of the grove of Daphne, in a hanging wood, terminating in a fine ſemicircular plain.

* "Mr. Bartolozzi, whom, with real regret, we obſerve to be driven by adverſe circumſtances, at a very advanced period of his life, to ſeek that comfort and independence on a foreign ſhore, which his imprudence in ſuffering himſelf to be impoſed on by his countrymen, who have taken advantage of his eaſy temper and careleſſneſs about his affairs, have deprived him of the hope of enjoying here. His reception in Portugal, November 1803, was moſt flattering. He has conſented to paſs the remainder of his life there on what in this country would be deemed a very moderate penſion. A national academy of arts is to be eſtabliſhed in Liſbon, under his ſuperintendance, with two pupils from this country, and a handſome ſuite of apartments, and a ſalary of near two hundred pounds *per annum*."

This

This is followed by a chronological ſummary and a genealogy of the kings, and by ſuch hiſtorical particulars of their ſeveral reigns as illuſtrate or are illuſtrated by the coins. Theſe kings, including three uſurpers, amount to 27, beſides Tigranes, to whom the Syrians ſurrendered their diſtracted empire, which, after his defeat, became a Roman province. The chronology begins at year 12 of the æra of the Seleucidæ, 301 before Chriſt, with Seleucus Nicator, and ends with Antiochus, xiii ær. Sel. 245, Xti 68. In the firſt two plates are 24 coins of Seleucus the Firſt. The ſixth exhibits Seleucus with the enſigns and ornaments of Alexander, who aſſumed the lion's ſkin as being deſcended from Hercules. This is a ſilver tetradraem, and weighs 256 grains and a half. The reverſe is Jupiter ſitting, with a victory in his right hand, and in his left a ſpear reverſed. The Editor has not given the weight, which was firſt introduced by Dr. Combe in his Cities, and is a vaſt improvement.

"The diſmemberment of Alexander's empire, and the effects conſequent upon it, are ſo explicitly foretold in Scripture prophecy, that the editor would not have thought himſelf juſtified in withholding the information conveyed by the ſpirit of inſpiration to the prophet Daniel," detailed in the concluding pages of the Introduction. Speaking of a mighty king ſtanding up and ruling with great dominion, and doing what he liked, the prophet foretells 'that when he ſhall ſtand up, his kingdom ſhall be broken, and ſhall be divided towards the four winds of heaven, and not to his poſterity, nor according to his dominion with which he ruled; for his kingdom ſhall be plucked up, even for others beſide theſe.' By theſe expreſſions Daniel meant that the Macedonian empire ſhould be divided; and the event juſtifies the prediction. See chap. xi. v. 3, 4, 5, 6. The prophecy, indeed, if examined, is more perfect than any hiſtory. (Introduction, p. xvii.)

The Appendix contains ſix inſcriptions, followed by a copious Index.

A brother Reviewer, in Baldwin's "Literary Journal," ſays, "The numiſmatic world in general, and all the admirers and collectors of fine coins in particular, have great obligations on many accounts to the Editor of this work, which exhibits a medallic hiſtory of the kings of Syria, And firſt they are obliged to him for having purchaſed the engravings of the coins, made by an artiſt whom we no longer poſſeſs, an artiſt of the very firſt rank in his profeſſion; and ſecondly, for having given himſelf the trouble of publiſhing, and illuſtrating with letter-preſs and notes, the whole of the plates, ſo that the collectors of coins, and the adepts in numiſmatic ſcience, may be furniſhed with ample materials to arrange and appropriate all the coins of a moſt intereſting period, and a moſt diſtinguiſhed country, under a long line of regal governors.

"In the Appendix is given a copy of the inſcription on the ſtone of Roſetta, with an Engliſh tranſlation. I ſhall juſt note a paſſage or two in this tranſlation, and leave the final deciſion of it to the Society of Antiquaries, and the ἀλφα Græcorum, who has filled up the chaſms of the ſtone.

"The tranſlator takes it for granted that the young Prince in the opening of the ſtone is Ptolemy *Epiphanes*, but this can hardly be the caſe, ſince Ptolemy Epiphanes was dead when the ſtone was engraved, and his ſon Ptolemy Philometor, nine years old, having been already three years king; becauſe the prieſts waited thus long, before they ventured to deify his father, who had been poiſoned by his ſubjects for tyranny. Line 8th, what the tranſlator calls the ninth year of the ſacred eagle, the eagle of Alexander, is Aetes the ſon of Aetes in the ninth year (that is of Philometor), being high prieſt of Alexander. In confirmation of this is the Egyptian verſion. See Akerblad's letter to Sacy, p. 22, Paris, 1802.

"Line 29, is rendered to make Egypt wholeſome, *εἰς ὑδίαν ἀγάγειν* which is, perhaps, to reſtore it to a ſtate of calm, politically ſpeaking, not atmoſpherically.

"P. 192, line 7. 'Contribution to the voyage,' *συλλογὴν τῶν εἰς τὴν ναυτίλιαν*, which is, "he excuſed the ſacred tribes from their annual voyage to Alexandria, and ordered that there ſhould be no preſſing for the ſea-ſervice. This is the meaning of the place, as is moſt evident by comparing it with Lucian, vol. XI. 4to, p. 126, l. 39. If the voyage were remitted, it were unneceſſary to add that there ſhould be no contribution for it; but, if the voyage were excuſed to Alexandria, there might ſtill be a *συλλογὴ*, that is, a compulſion, by

by laying hold, or ſeizing, or the taking up of ſeamen for ſome other voyage.

"P. 193, line 3, [injured]. This word, between hooks in the tranſlation, is blurred on the ſtone, and wants ſeveral letters, which may be ſupplied with tolerable certainty (Ε . . . . ΑΝΤΑΣ) thus ΕΡΗΜΩΣΑΝΤΑΣ, having laid waſte, or deſolated.

"A complete examination of every paſſage at all doubtful on the ſtone would require a ſeparate publication, which in good time it will, no doubt, have beſtowed upon it. In the mean while the learned world is obliged to the preſent tranſlator for his verſion, notes, and illuſtrations."

12. *Terrible Tractoration! a Poetical Petition againſt Galvanizing Trumpery and the Perkiniſtic Inſtitution; in Four Cantos. Moſt reſpectfully addreſſed to the Royal College of Phyſicians, by* Cauſtic-ober Cauſtic, *M. D. LL. D. A.S.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians Aberdeen, and Honorary Member of Nineteen very learned Societies. Second Edition, with great Additions.*

WE ſcarcely know what to ſay to this *Mr. Dr. Cauſtic*, the A.S.S &c. He appears to be ſuch a teſty ſort of an old gentleman, and (to uſe his own expreſſion) "hews and hacks his opponents with ſuch terrible propriety," that we ſhould not wiſh to be ranked in that number. We will, therefore, merely ſubmit to his worſhipful conſideration a few calm and candid remarks on his Poem, hoping that the redoubtable Doctor will not claſs us with thoſe whom he ſtiles

"Ladies and Gentlemen REVIEWERS,
Who are a ſet of miſchief-brewers;"

Nor,

"With antimonial make us ſweat away,
Nor cram us full of aſſ-oe ida."

In the firſt Canto, entitled "OURSELF," the author, in an inimitable ſtrain of irony, ridicules thoſe pretended diſcoveries and inventions of certain pſeudo-philoſophers, both of the natural and moral claſs, which have no tendency to meliorate the condition of man; though we are told by him, in his preface, that many things are introduced merely for the purpoſe of laughing *with*, and not *at*, the inventors.

The following extracts are a ſpecimen of his manner:

"By bare inſpecting, though months h'ter,
A place where patient *bad* made water,
I could divine, with ſk'll unfailing,
Of what diſorder he was ailing!" (p. 28.)

"Although St. Pierre, a knowing chap,
Deſerves a feather in his cap,
For having boldly ſet his foot on
The fooliſh truth of Iſaac Newton;
Contriv'd a ſcheme, which very nice it,
For making tides of polar ices,
And fed old Ocean's tub with fountains
From arctic and antarctic mountains;
Though Godwin (bleſs him!) told us how
To make a clever ſort of plough,
Which would e'en ſet itſelf to work,
And plough an acre in a jerk;
Though Price's projects are ſo clever,
They ſhew us how to live for ever;
Unleſs we blunder, to our coſt,
And break our heads againſt a poſt;
Though Darwin, thinking to diſmay us,
Made dreadful clattering in chaos,
And form'd, with horrid quakes t'aſſiſt him,
His new *exploded* ſolar ſyſtem;
Theſe wights, when taken all together,
Are but the ſhadow of a feather,
Compar'd with Cauſtic, even as
A puff of hydrogenious gas." (pp. 9, 49, &c.)

The ſecond Canto, entitled "CONJURATIONS," contains a ludicrous deſcription of profeſſor Aldini's galvanic operations on examinate bodies. The poet then conjures up a ghoſt with exceeding good effect, and exhibits other ſupernatural and terrific phenomena, which, while they, through *fear*,

"Make his heart to beat and thwack it,
And burſt the buttons off his jacket,"

will produce not a very diſſimilar operation on his reader through *laughter*.

The third Canto, entitled "MANIFESTO," contains many whimſical arguments, ironically aſſigned to prove that the metallic practice ought to be diſcouraged. The *really* philoſophic reader will not be diſpleaſed with the following ſtrictures on ſome of the diſorganizing tenets and whimſical theories of Dr. Darwin. Among other reaſons why

"—— we ought to hang the Tractors
On gibbet high, like malefactors,
And with them that peſtiferous corps
Who keep alive the paltry poor;"

the poet ſays,

"That, grant his tractors cure diſeaſes,
Folks ought to die juſt when God pleaſes,
And moſt of all the dirty poor,
Who make, quoth Darwin, good manure.
That, when the Ruffians, long-er-headed,
Were killed by Frenchmen, ever dreaded,
Darwin rejoic'd, the filthy creatures
Would ſerve for ſtock to make muſquitoes.

That,

That, since "to die is but to sleep,"
And poor diseas'd are scabby sheep,
That none need care a single button,
If we should make them all dead mutton.
That death is but a trivial thing;
Because a toad-stool or a king
Will, after death, be sure to rise
In bats and bed-bugs, fleas and flies."

These sentiments of Dr. Caustic are precisely those of Dr. Darwin, with this difference, that the latter conveyed them in polished theories, but the former in witty Hudibrastics. The particular allusions, which are chiefly from Darwin's "*Temple of Nature*," are copiously explained in the notes subjoined.

The last Canto, the "GRAND ATTACK," in which the Doctor and the whole Royal College, in their battle with the Perkinites,

"Make as terrible a racket
As ever did a woman's clack yet;"

and in which every "death-doing" weapon that can be found, either in surgery or medicine, is wielded with astonishing adroitness, we shall not attempt to describe. For such a task we should need the assistance of the Muse, or rather the *Fury*, which the bard thus invokes:

"Give me in proper tone to tell,
Between a mutter and a yell,
How best our fierce avenging choler
May work dire deeds of doleful dolour."

Whatever may be the merits of the Metallic Tractors, or the demerits of their opponents, upon whom, however, there was no necessity to be so unreasonably and unmercifully severe (in the fourth canto, we will add, unjustifiably *illiberal*); we have no hesitation to pronounce this performance to be far superior to the ephemeral productions of ordinary dealers in rhyme. The notes, which constitute more than half of the book, are not behind the verse in spirit. Who the author can be, we have not the least conception; but, from the intimate acquaintance he discovers with the different branches of medical science, we should imagine him to be some jolly son of Galen, who, not choosing to bestow all his art upon his patients, has humanely applied a few *escarotics* for the benefit of his brethren.

23. Baker's *Picturesque Guide to the Local Beauties in Wales; (continued from vol. LXV. p. 409.)*

THE second volume of this amusing work is much larger than the former one; and, like that, contains many pleasing views of public buildings and romantic scenery, accompanied with brief but useful explanations, and several hints for the convenience of Tourists. The views in the present volume are,

Bollitree Castle.
Ragland Castle.
Coldbrook House.
Abergavenny Castle.
Near the Usk at Crickhowell.
Crickhowell Castle.
Brecon Castle.
Castle Carreg Cenen.
Source of the Laugher.
Dryslwyn Castle, with Gronger Hill.
Worcester.
——— *Bridge.*
——— *Old Bridge.*
Malvern Church.
——— *Bath.*
Herefordshire Beacon—Malvern Hills.
Upton.
Seat of Sir H. Tempest, bart.
Ledbury Church.
Stoke.
Hereford.
Longtown Castle.
White Castle.
Llanthony Abbey (two views).
River Wye near Builth.
Fishguard.
Carngwastad and Ebewalit.
Goodwick Sands.
Kilgarran Castle.
Hampton Court (Herefordshire.)
Shobdon Court.
Aber-Edow Rocks.
[A delightful] *Scene at Penkerrig.*
Llanelweth Rocks.
Holt Castle.
Abberley Lime-works.
Bewdley Bridge.
Croft.
Ludlow Castle.
Plan of Ludlow Castle.
Stoke, Salop.
Downton Castle.
Brampton Brian Castle.
Bishop's Castle, from a Drawing taken in the Time of Queen Elizabeth.
Hawod (the seat of Mr. Johnes, the elegant re-publisher of Froissart.)

As a specimen of Mr. Baker's manner, we transcribe his account of "Fishguard, or Abergwayn, rather a populous town, the greater part of which, including the shops, small inns, market, church, &c. is situated on a lofty eminence above the port formed by the æstuary of the river Gwayn, which, rising in the mountain of Percele,y,

ley, after a lapse of nine or ten miles through a narrow wooded valley, (which, though pregnant in all its extent with beauty, the traveller, from want of curiosity or information, never penetrates,) resigns its virgin freshness to the embrace of Neptune. The houses appropriate to that port skirt the tide, are happily disposed for the purposes of trade, and are backed by a pleasing gradation of distances, of which you gain a charming bird's-eye view from a spot in the upper town, called the Castle. The shipping and trade of this port are very considerable, and daily increasing; and, were its obvious natural advantages turned to the best account, vast benefit would result not only to the place itself, but to the commerce of the Irish channel. The entrance of the harbour is covered by a small battery, and packets not able to make Milford frequently touch here as a place of great safety and easy access; and a question has been agitated with respect to the expediency of stationing a packet here, provided a communication were opened between this place and Carmarthen by an old road now disused, by which fifteen miles at least would be saved, and an intercourse between the sister kingdoms accelerated, besides opening an acquaintance with scenes hitherto little known, yet rich with picturesque beauty.

"The road from Fishguard to St. David's is cheerful, as carried through a good corn country interspersed with respectable farm-houses, and having a view of the sea; but the surface on either hand is more uniformly tame than any other part of this county besides, and is rarely broken into any variety, possessing nothing within the limits of the sight for the antiquary, the painter, or the poet. But the patriot will find himself amply gratified by a digression of about two miles to the right of this road, and about an equal distance from Fishguard to the rocks of Carreg-Gwastad and Aslervelin, where, on the 22d of February, 1797, a desperate banditti, consisting of about 1300 French felons, &c. in warlike appointment, were hastily disembarked from a squadron of French ships of war, evidently for the purpose of harrassing the natives, and producing a diversion of the British troops to this side of the island, whilst the enemy had in contemplation more serious plans to be directed against the other. But by the gallant exertion, of a far inferior force of Welsh volunteers, they were as hastily compelled to lay down their arms on the neighbouring sands of Goodwick, which, hitherto unconscious of any thing but the lashing of the solitary wave, will now go down to posterity dignified by an event that cannot fail to draw along with it the most pleasing sensations, if we reflect on the temerity or the fate of the enterprise." (p. 186—188.)

"Cradoc is esteemed for being the residence of the British Prince Caradoc, a valiant opponent to the invading Romans, and sovereign of certain territories lying between the rivers Wye and Severn, (commonly called the fat or strong-arm Prince.) It is otherwise noted as one of the residences of the Lord Scudamore. Many decaying embellishments are upon the premises, examples of its early grandeur; and it may be agreeable information, that this useful ornament to the neighbourhood is soon to be properly repaired for a dwelling to the proprietor." (p. 148.)

"One of the hills near Abergwil" is called Merlin's Hill; there is also a wood near to it, called Merlin's Grove; a spring called Merlin's Spring; and a large aperture in a neighbouring rock is named Merlin's Cave: the legendary tales of the country record it as the residence of the sage of that name, who flourished about the year 480; nay, some of the credulous profess that his spirit still haunts these hoary scenes, the hill being often strangely agitated by it, and that his voice is still sometimes heard within the bowels of the earth below.

"On the fore-ground, firm station'd on rock-bounced hill, [the vill;
Is the castle, the manhon, the lodge, or
Here stubborn oaks shade, and there pines lightly bend, [without end;
Here pastures, there streamlets, and lawns
Or yeomen possess fertile rings of a dale,
Or shepherds embosom on slopes to the vale.
How graceful, how peaceful that seat in the dell— [Heard knew it well.
'Tis mark'd by "torn thrub"—a fam'd
There bideth the Priest, whom the parish holds dear, [years.
Still gay and content with his two scores
"At yon height, for so antient my theology tells,
Unfathomly deep in the rifts of its cells,
A magical spright of Sage Merlin yet dwells.

When

When ſtars ſhine enraptur'd, the labyrinth it leaves [waves.
To ſpell the vaſt firmament wrote in the
From ſands through the woodlands and highlands it roves, [groves;
Converſing with ſatyrs and nymphs of the
Thence o'er hill-tops and dell-tops it ſpeedily flies, [ſkies.
To whiſper with Zephyrus lodg'd in the
But quick, when the morn's triple clarion blows,
It reſts its light form in diurnal repoſe.
"On the mountain ſide fix'd, at far diſtance, we find [hind;
The peaceful abode of the hard-working
Who, deſtin'd to move in a very ſmall ſphere,
And knowing but little, has little to fear.
Each day he attends to the ſpade or the plough, [brow:
And earns what he eats by the ſweat of his
No wines nor yet ſpirits his paſſions inflame,
Which, pleaſing the palate, enervate the frame.— [wealth,
Then ſhame on the man and his ill-applied
Whoſe luxury preys on the vitals of health;
Who ſquanders away what in truſt has been given,
And murders himſelf with the bleſſings of heaven." (p. 94.)

14. *A friendly Addreſs to the labouring Part of the Community, concerning the preſent State of Public Affairs in Church and State.*

SOME well-principled, patriotic writer takes pains to teach this claſs of his countrymen "to ſtudy to be quiet, and to mind their own buſineſs." We had almoſt perſuaded ourſelves they had forgotten to do otherwiſe; and we wiſh this good advice had been conveyed to them in a cheaper form.

15. *A few Words to the Friends of the Poor, concerning an Addreſs to the labouring Part of the Community.*

CONNECTED with the former, and ſhewing how neceſſary it is to call the attention of the lower orders at preſent to their felicity as Engliſhmen, and their duties as Chriſtians; avoiding, at once, faction and ſchiſm.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The celebrated buſt of Ceres, brought from Eleuſis by Meſſieurs Clarke and Cripps, and depoſited in the veſtibule of the Public Library at Cambridge, is now placed upon a pedeſtal; with the following inſcription:

SIMULACRI. CERERIS. FRAGMENTUM.
ELEUSINE. DEPORTATUM.
POSUERUNT.
EDVARDO. DANIEL. CLARKE. ET.
JOANNE. MARTIN. CRIPPS.
JESU. COLLEGII. ALUMNI.
A. D. MDCCCIII.

Mr. Clarke has been honoured with the degree of LL.D.

M. Von Waxel, who, during his reſidence in the Crimea, ſucceeded in forming a very valuable collection of antient coins, inſcriptions, and various other antiquities, found in that once-celebrated country, has lately publiſhed, at Berlin, an intereſting deſcription, in the German language, of the articles collected, under the title of "Collection of ſome Antiquities made on the Coaſt of the Black Sea," with 21 plates, and a good map.

In the foreſt of Mount Grediſtye, in the county of Hunyade, in Tranſylvania, ſome remains of an extenſive antient city have been diſcovered; but nothing that could lead to a knowledge of its name, except that on one brick are the following letters:

P E R S co Rilo.

In the circumjacent country a great number of gold coins have been diſcovered, which are in a good ſtate of preſervation, each of them being equal in weight to 2½ ducats. On one ſide are three male figures; the firſt and laſt carrying hatchets; and below is the inſcription, Κοζω. On the reverſe is an eagle at reſt, holding a crown in its right claw. It is ſuppoſed, by M. Ekhel and other learned numiſmaticians, that theſe pieces of money were coined at the Hetruſcan city, Cosæ, and that the three male figures repreſent a conſul preceded and followed by a lictor. If the opinions of the learned be well founded, theſe coins muſt be above 2000 years old. The Auſtrian Government has ordered farther reſearches to be made in the neighbourhood.

A work of conſiderable intereſt has been lately publiſhed at Leipſic. It is ſaid to be replete with information on the moſt antient hiſtory and geography of Greece, and is intituled "Ελλαδικα; ſeu, Antiquiſſimæ Græcorum Hiſtoriæ Res inſigniores uſque ad primam Olympiadem, cum geographicis deſcriptionibus: e Scriptoribus Græcis collectas, Notis criticis atque exegeticis illuſtravit, et Indices cum Latina Interpretatione adjecit E. G. Siebelis."

Mr. Charles Wilkinſon will, in a few weeks, publiſh an Hiſtorical Epitome of the Iſlands of Malta and Goza.

The laſt volume of the Life of Gen. Su-

Suwarroff, by Antling, is now printing at St. Peterſburg, at the Emperor's expence; it will coſt 4000 dollars: a freſh proof of the unexampled liberality with which Alexander I. patronizes all literary undertakings.

A. M. Zoega, the learned Daniſh antiquary, who publiſhed the curious work on Obeliſks, has drawn up a *Catalogue Raiſonnée* of the Coptic manuſcripts belonging to Cardinal Borgia at Rome, amounting to 300; and it is now printing by order of his Eminence.

Foreign Literary Intelligence.

16. *Monumens Antiques inediti*; completing the firſt volume, with indexes.

Art. XXVI treats of a Cornelian, with the head of Diana *Lochia*, or Lucina, Λοχια ſignifying *delivery*.

Art. XXVII. A Greek vaſe, repreſenting the death of the Amazon *Hippolyta* on horſeback, followed by another Amazon, named *Deinomache*, both in Scythian habits, and ſlain by the long lance of Theſeus, who is repreſented naked. On the other ſide, a man with a lance, ſuperſcribed *Polites*, between two women, whoſe names are *Phylonoe* and *Deinomache*.

Art. XXVIII. A ſquare ſtone urn, or cinerarius, inſcribed:

D. M.
SABIDIA FE
LICITAS MA
TRI BENEME
RENTI FECIT

which has not the ſmalleſt merit.

Art. XXIX. Account of an Ivory Diptych of Areobindus, from the Library of the Benedictines at Beſancon, inſcribed:

FL. AREOB. DAGAL. AREOBINDVS. VL.

Flavius Areobindus Dagalaif Areobindus vir inluſtris.

Diptychs were ivory tablets ſent by the new elect Conſuls to their friends, and in after times to churches. Many of them contain intereſting details for the hiſtory of the Lower Empire, and Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities. M. Beſancon publiſhed an Eſſay on this in the Magazin Encyclopedique, tom. iv. p 444, and ſeparately. Areobindus is repreſented throwing the *Mappa*, or ſignal for the games in the Circus. Two more of his diptychs at Zurich and Lucca are given by Gori (Theſ. Diptych. I. pl. vii, viii). A fourth is here mentioned; and the preſent is ſuppoſed to be the part wanting to the diptych of Dijon, publiſhed by Moreau de Mantour and Montfaucon, and aſcribed to Silico.

Art. XXX. An Egyptian torſo of black baſaltes, given to the National Library by the Firſt Conſul; with the Egyptian MS. preſented to him by General Andreoſſi. It was found at Semenhoud, a town of Lower Egypt, on the branch of the Nile which goes to Damietta, ſupporting the door of a peaſant's cottage; and probably once belonged to the antient city two leagues from Semenhoud, the only one built of granite blocks covered with hieroglyphics, in its walls of baked bricks, called *Bali Beil*, and now *Bebeh*. This torſo is two feet high. The bottom of the head-dreſs, called *calantica*, remains on the ſhoulders. The body is naked except a kind of apron below the waiſt, which, if the *calaſiris*, or linen veſtment of the prieſts, may have been worn ſhorter probably by thoſe in the hot regions of the Thebais, or Upper Egypt, whence came moſt of the figures in the antient Egyptian ſtyle, than by thoſe of the more temperate regions of Lower Egypt. This has a belt of hieroglyphics. The *ſtripes* of black and white in the garments are explained by Plutarch (de If. & Of. princ.), and expreſs the different ideas of men on the divine nature more or leſs certain; which inclines us to refer the figure ſo habited to Gods or Prieſts. At the back of this ſtatue is a pier of hieroglyphics. The execution of the whole is correct. Another torſo, of coloſſal proportions, is engraved in Denon's pl. cxviii, from the inſide of one of the gates of the great temple at Carnac. The ſtatue at Lord Mendip's (vol. LXXII. p. 704, and plate I, fig. 1) may have been of the ſame kind.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are much gratified by the kind ſentiments of Urbanicus, and thankful for his advice. One article was deliberately rejected, after mature deliberation; ſome others which he mentions are not within our reach; and of others, he will perceive, we occaſionally avail ourſelves.

A Baiton (*from Plymouth Dock*) aſks a queſtion, relative to the Definitive Treaty of Peace in 1802, which Lord Hawkesbury is better able to anſwer than we are.

The old head from a marble buſt in the poſſeſſion of Fulvius Urſines is uſeleſs.

Dr. Montucci's account of his "Chineſe Library" came too late for this month, but ſhall have place in our next; with Wreford and Brent Broughton Churches, &c. &c.

ODE

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1804.

By H. J. Pye, *Esq.* Poet Laureat.

WHEN, at the Despot's dread command,
Bridg'd Hellespont his myriads bore
From servile Asia's peopled strand
To Græcia's and to Freedom's shore—
While hostile fleets terrific sweep
With threatening oar th' Ionian deep,
Clear Dirce's bending reeds among
The Theban Swan no longer sung *:
No more by Isthmus' wave-worn glade,
Or Nemea's rocks, or Delphi's shade,
Or Pisa's olive rooted grove,
The temple of Olympian Jove,
The Muses twin'd the sacred bough,
To crown th' athletic victor's brow,
Till on the rough Ægean main,
Till on Platea's trophied plain,
Was crush'd the Persian Tyrant's boast,
O'erwhelm'd his fleet, o'erthrown his host,
Than the bold Theban seiz'd again the lyre,
And struck the chords with renovated fire:
"On human life's delusive state,
"Tho' woes unseen, uncertain, wait,
"Heal'd in the gen'rous breast is ev'ry pair,
"With undiminish'd force, if Freedom's rights remain †."

Not so the British Muse—Tho' rude
Her voice to Græcia's toneful choir,
By dread, by danger unsubdu'd,
Dauntless she wakes the lyric wire:
So when the awful thunder roars,
When round the livid lightnings play,
Th' Imperial eagle proudly soars,
And wings aloft her daring way.
And, hark! with animating note
Aloud her strain exulting float,
While pointing to th' invet'rate host,
Who threat destruction to this envied coast:
"Go forth, my sons—as nobler rights
"Than ever fann'd the Grecian patriot's flame,
"So let your breasts a fiercer ardour feel,
"Led by your Patriot King, to guard your Country's weal."

Her voice is heard—from wood, from vale, from down,
The thatch-roof'd village, and the busy town,
Eager th' indignant country swarms,
And pours a people clad in arms,
Num'rous as those whom Xerxes led,
To crush devoted Freedom's head;
Firm as the band for Freedom's cause who stood,
And stain'd Thermopulæ with Spartan blood;
Hear o'er their heads th' exulting goddess sing:
"These are *my* favourite sons, and *mine* their Warrior King!"

Thro' Albion's plains, while wide and far
Swells the tumultuous din of war,
While from the loom, the forge, the flail,
From Labour's plough, from Commerce' sail,
All ranks to martial impulse yield,
And grasp the spear, and brave the field,
Do weeds our plains uncultur'd hide?
Does drooping Commerce quit the tide?
Do languid Art and Industry
Their useful cares no longer ply?
Never did Agriculture's toil
With richer harvests clothe the soil;
Ne'er were our barks more amply freighted,
Ne'er were our looms more richly wrought.
Ne'er were with happier skill our ores,
While the proud foe, to swell invasion's host,
His bleeding country's countless millions drains,
And Gallia mourns, thro' her embattled coast,
Unpeopled cities, and unlabour'd plains,
To guard and to avenge this favour'd land,
Tho' gleams the sword in ev'ry Briton's hand,
Still o'er our fields waves Concord's silken wing,
Still the Arts flourish, and the Muses sing;
While moral Truth, and Faith's celestial ray,
Adorn, illume, and bless, a George's prosperous sway.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE blast that howls round yonder steep,
Responsive to the roaring deep,
Sounds in Imagination's ear
The knell of the departed Year.
While, cloth'd in clouds of sullen hue,
His infant successor we view,
With anxious hopes and fears, ascend,
Its fated round of time to end.
Important period! pregnant seeming
With vast events involv'd in night—
With scenes of awful interest teeming,
Beyond Conjecture's bounded sight!
Yet Glory thro' the gloom displays her form,
And cheers her chosen Band to brave the threat'ning storm.

When last the Muse her annual lay
Attun'd to this distinguish'd day,
The charms of Peace her fancy fir'd,
And dreams of future joy inspir'd.
Yes! she rejoic'd to see again
Returning *Concord's* blissful reign.
In bands of mutual friendship bind
The jarring rulers of mankind:
And fondly hop'd, beneath his laurel,
Each weary warrior would repose,
Nor, rash, renew the dreadful quarrel,
That caus'd so many wounds and woes:
But scarce the lovely vision was reveal'd,
When *Discord's* low'ring cloud again its charms conceal'd!

The

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*. See Pind. 12th. Ode viii. † Ibid.

The Demon, that in Stygian caves
The snaky scourge of torture waves,
And hears the shrinking victim's yell,
At ev'ry stripe, with pleasure fell,
On earth permitted for a time,
Vice to chastise, and punish crime,
Resumes, once more, his horrid sway,
While Europe views him with dismay.
To yon curst shore his course he urges,
The work of vengeance to begin—
Hark, how the wretches, whom he scourges,
Affright the waves with hideous din!
To madness rous'd, and goaded by despair,
To vent their frantic rage on FREEDOM's seat they swear!

But fear not, ALBION!—He whose hand
Fix'd in the surge thy rocky strand,
And bless'd thy fields with ev'ry charm,
Will shield them from the threat'ned harm.
In vain the fiends of Rapine rave,
His pow'r prevents them on the wave.
In vain their impious Leader boasts
The might of his unnumber'd hosts;
While Heav'n, thy righteous cause approving,
Protects thy Freedom, guards thy King;
And all thy Sons, in duty moving,
Around their CONSTITUTION cling:
Not Hell's leagu'd pow'rs, should they thy peace assail,
Against thee, favour'd Nation! shall prevail. HAFIZ.

ODE ON THE NEW YEAR.

JAM suos anno renovante cursus,
Omnibus curis, liceat remotis,
Usque votivo celebrare tempus
Carmine sacrum.

Adsis, O vultu exhilarans benigno,
Gaudiis plenus, precibusque lenis!
Nec tibi adjungi comitem recusa,
Anne, salutem.

Sub tuo miti imperio beatam
Copia exornet, cumuletque terram
Frugibus; grato resonent et omnes
Carmine valles.

Audi et agrestem! Sua quos aravit
Dii, metat lætè sua dextra campos;
Messis, ut tutò accipiant referta
Horrea, pondus.

Hostis infestum meditantis ictum
Imperum frangas; pelago et minaces
Obruens puppes, Patriæ superbum
Cede triumphum.

Tunc et æternum viridi coronâ
Alma descendat redimita cœlo
Pax; det afflicto dubiisque Bello
Otia mundo.

Sic tuas laudes ineuntis, usque
Pro tot et tantis meritis canemus;
His tuis, nostræ licet usquè gratis,
Anne, minores.

Grecian Coffee-House. J. W.

Written on one of the blank Leaves of "The Polite Repository for 1804," *presented to* Mrs. B. *on New Year's Day.*

HOW bless the calm of this returning day! [tear,
No more the deep-drawn sigh, or bitter
Which mark'd the melancholy lapse of Time
On the approach of the departed Year!
When many an anxious day and month had past,
The long-continued silence to deplore
Of him who all our fondest cares engag'd,
Since he embark'd for India's distant shore;

At length the well-known traces of his pen
Arriv'd to bless once more a parent's sight,
With trembling haste th' unfolded lines perus'd,
To ev'ry vain alarm succeeds delight.

The Pow'r Supreme, who rules the raging waves, [fides,
And o'er the mariner's dread fate preConducts the vessel to his destin'd port,
Safe from the perils of the winds and tides;

The youthful sailor in a foreign clime,
And far remov'd from ev'ry kindred tie,
Finds that the Being he is taught to serve
Can other friends, another home supply.

May the events of all his future years
Confirm th' important lesson of the past,
Fix in his mind a confidence secure
Through life's successive periods to the last!

Wetherham, Jan. 1, 1804. W. B.

LINES ADDRESSED TO MRS. PERCY, *on her* LIBERAL PRESENT *of* FLANNEL WAISTCOATS *to the* DROMORE CORPS *of* 100 YEOMEN.

WHEN GALLIA's Tyrant, breathing war,
Uprear'd his standard stain'd with gore;
And bade his sanguine troops prepare
T' invade HIBERNIA's peaceful shore:

All that we prize, with which we 're blest,
(For Home and Country still have charms)
Rose in each manly Patriot's breast,
And call'd aloud, "To Arms! To Arms!"

From shore to shore, th' inspiring sound,
Quick as the forky lightning flew—
Instant IERNE's Sons around [drew.
Their much-lov'd Country's banners

A few, whom Heav'n had bless'd with wealth,
And gen'rous souls—but chief our Fair,—
To guard each soldier's precious health,
Call'd forth their bounty, wak'd their care.

When Beauty's smile on war attends,
E'en Cowards learn the sword to wield;
When female worth like thine befriends,
Who would ignobly shun the field?

From

From hence, let ERIN's Daughters learn,
Inspir'd by thee, their guiding star,
To cheer the soldiers' labours stern,
And smooth the rugged toils of war.

Accept our best, our warmest thanks,
While GALLIA's Tyrant we defy;
Fresh contage flies thro' all our ranks,
Resolv'd to conquer, or to die.

Dromore. A YEOMAN.

LINES *by* WILLIAM ROSCAWEN, *Esq. on Three of his Daughters being presented, as Shepherdesses, to the King and Queen of the Fairies, at Mrs.* CRESPIGNY'S, *on Twelfth Night.*

THOUGH not from fair Arcadian glades,
Or beauteous Tempe's far famed shades;
With hearts sincere, these damsels bring
Their homage to the Queen and King,
And, at their bidding, will advance
To weave the light fantastic dance.
But first—they hail, with just delight,
The kind *Enchantress* of to-night;
Her who displays each magic art
That charms the sense, or wins the heart;
Who liberal *Taste* and *Fancy* own,
May well adorn *their* brightest throne.

MODERN SONNET, TO AN OLD WIG.

HAIL thou! who lieft so snug in this old box;
With sacred awe I bend before thy shrine!
Oh! 'tis not clos'd with pine, nor nails, nor locks,
And hence the bliss of viewing thee is mine.

Like my poor aunt, thou hast seen better days!
Well curl'd and powder'd, once it was thy lot
Balls to frequent, and masquerades, and plays,
And panoramas, and the Lord knows what!

Oh! thou hast heard e'en Madame *Mara* sing,
And oft-times visited my *Lord Mayor's* treat;
And once, at court, wast notic'd by the *King*,
And once, at court, wast notic'd by the neat.

Thy form was so commodious, and so
Alas! what art thou now? a mere old mop!
With which our housemaid Nan, who hates a broom,
Dusts all the chambers in my little shop,
Then slily hides thee in this lumber-room!

Such is the fate of *wigs!* and *mortals* too!
After a few more years than thine are past,
The Turk, the Christian, Pagan, and the Jew,
Must all be shut up in a *box* at last!

Vain *man!* to talk so loud, and look so big!
How small 's the difference 'twixt thee and a *wig!*
How small indeed! for, speak the truth!
Wigs turn to *dusters*, and *men* turns to *dust.*

THE PALACE OF St. CLOUD.
A DREAM.

IN that stern season, when descending storm
Disrobes fair Nature's mutilated form;
When music cheers no more the sylvan scene,
Nor FLORA's bounty beautifies the green;
When gloomy vapours veil the face of day,
And Feeling shrinks at Cold's inclement sway:
What time unhappy Ghosts their vigils keep,
And all but Traitors, all but Tyrants sleep;
Just at that period, when the full-orb'd Moon,
O'er Night's pavilion sheds her solemn noon,
Strange scenes before my fancy seem'd to rise,
And sights that ne'er had met my waking eyes.—
I wonder'd where I was—and ask'd aloud—
When something whisper'd—"You are at ST. CLOUD!"

Astonish'd at the tidings which I heard,
Yet by no sentiment of fear deterr'd,
Methought the splendid Mansion I drew near,
With curious eye, and still more curious ear;
I knock'd, and gain'd admittance. Round the hall,
Huge *maps*, from top to bottom, cloth'd the wall;
Resplendent lustres from the ceiling hung,
That floods of light in all directions flung.
A liveried Page I question'd on the occasion—
"What mean those *maps?*" He answer'd—"The *Invasion.*
"By these directed, our brave warriors know
"Where to assail the coasts of our proud foe:
"By these, when prostrate at our feet he lies,
"They 'll learn what districts yield the richest prize;
"For ev'ry wealthy villa, village, town,
"The draftsman here has carefully mark'd down."
"Then you are sure of victory?"—He replied,
"Who doubts it, when great BONAPARTE's our guide?"

Now, tho' my heart the Varlet's vaunting stung,
Prudence admonish'd me to hold my tongue.
A bell that moment tinkled o'er my head,
And at the summons quick the Lacquey fled;
But soon return'd, attended by one more,
Who led me tow'rds a large unfolding door,
The spacious entrance to a Room of State,
Where, 'midst his Courtiers, the CHIEF CONSUL sat.
The costly trappings here first caught my eyes,
And fill'd my breast with feelings of surprise.
A crimson velvet carpet, spangled o'er
With golden flow'rs, quite overspread the floor;
For bright Gold were the lamps, while many a mirror
Increas'd their splendour with reflected light:

The

The lofty walls a pictur'd view display,
With forms of *Conqu'rors*—draughts of *Battles* gay.
Here, large as life, in warlike habits dreft,
And plac'd conſpicuouſly above the reſt,
Thoſe grand Diſturbers of the World's repoſe,
The *Perſian*, *Grecian*, *Roman* Tyrants roſe.
While BONAPARTE's own portrait by their ſide, [pride.
Seem'd to diſpute their claims, with rival
All ſeen together, or each view'd apart,
Were noble efforts of the limner's art;
But yet, in Contemplation's ſober mind,
They rais'd reflections of an awful kind.

As thus my dreaming cogitations ran,
A ſcene of wild uproar, methought, began.
A courier enter'd (roſeful was his face!)
With doleful tidings—tidings of diſgrace!—
"The GRAND ATTEMPT ON BRITAIN had been made,
(So loudly threaten'd, and ſo long delay'd),
"But, on the waves oppoſed by Britain's fleet, [FEAT!"
"Th' invading hoſt had met a dire DE-

Scarce did the diſmal, unexpected tale
Th' impatient CONSUL's ſtartled ear aſſail,
When his contracted brow began to lour,
His breaſt to heave with paſſion's ſtormy pow'r:
He leap'd in fury from his princely chair;
His voice was thunder, and his look deſpair!
The floor reſounds beneath his frantic tread;
In conſternation all his minions fled;
And I, too, 'mid the flying band, withdrew,
Glad to eſcape the outrageous Tyrant's view. HAFIZ.

ODE ON PINDAR.

(FROM BALDWIN's LITERARY JOURNAL.)

ALOFT within his Iron Chair
The glorious Theban ſat,
Delighted Greece was gather'd near,
And liſt'ning bow'd as to the voice of Fate:
Wild as were the ſounds that broke
From the awful Pythian Maid,
What time a guilty people ſhook
Abject and proſtrate in the Delphic ſhade;
And rich as was the Syren's ſong
Which lur'd to joy the man* of woe,
Where the full ſounds he pour'd along
When conquering valour bade his numbers flow.

Form the Wreath, the Crown prepare,
For him who guides the ruſhing car,
Victorious in the race, and dreadful in the war;
Let the martial muſick riſe
As the judges give the prize,
Let the graceful youths advance
Round him in the ſtoried dance,
While his native City proud
Swells with ſhouts the triumph loud—
Lo! he joyleſs hears the ſound!
Joyleſs ſees the crazy round!
Vainly are the trumpets blown;
He ſcorns the Wreath, he ſcorns the Crown [nown.
Unleſs the Poet's voice ſhall fix his juſt re-
"What more than Hero claims the ſong?"
The rapt Enthuſiaſt cries—
"His high deeds bear him o'er the throng,
The Muſe ſhall fix him in his native ſkies:
Hark! I hear her mighty voice
Swelling midſt the trembling ſtrings,
The woods of Helicon rejoice,
And open to my ſight their everlaſting ſprings."
—I hear her too! with wakened ire,
Speak not (ſhe cries) in PINDAR's name;
What modern hand can ſtrike the lyre,
Whoſe voice was rapture, and whoſe praiſe was Fame? R. W.

* Ulyſſes.

TO THE SNOW-DROP.

SWEET offspring of a wint'ry hour,
I greet thy pale, tho' pleaſing flow'r:
For in thy veſt, and gentle mien,
A thouſand beauteous charms are ſeen:
For, when gay Nature hangs her head,
And Flora's wreath appears as dead,
When Cowſlips ſpread not o'er the field,
Or Woodbines can no fragrance yield,
Thou to the vale doth joy impart
A ſight that's grateful to the heart;
And in thy lowly head we ſee
A picture of Humility.

But tho' thy plain and humble dreſs
May poverty perhaps expreſs,
Yet, lovely flower, thou canſt boaſt
More brilliant gems than India's Coaſt,
Or all the fooliſh tinſel'd toys,
Which glitter ſo, in modiſh eyes:
For let the vaunting pride of man,
Let Imitation widely plan;
Can e'er their works more beauteous be,
Or add one ſingle charm to thee?
No, matchleſs thou ſhalt e'er appear,
Thou firſt Spring emblem of the year.
Liverpool, 1803. J. B—N.

*** We ſhall have much ſatisfaction in ſeeing this gentleman's drawings.

SCORN, BRITANNIA, SCORN THE SLAVES,
BRITONS STILL SHALL RULE THE WAVES.

TUNE.—"*Rule, Britannia.*"

WAKE! Britons, wake! to Arms! to Arms!
With Freedom fix'd to ſtand or fall!
Hurl! hurl! in thunder his alarms
Back on the Tyrant-chief of Gaul.
Scorn, Britannia, ſcorn the Slaves,
Britons ſtill ſhall rule the Waves.

What

What, shall we fear the braggart race,
Our Kings, nay Queens, to oft have beat,
Or him who lately, with disgrace,
From us at Acre made retreat?
Scorn, Britannia, &c.

Yet, Britons, let us not despise
This wily, fierce, rapacious Foe!
With equal skill and courage rise,
Be quick to fire, but level low.
Scorn, Britannia, &c.

His valour! no—his numbers tame
The poor, unhappy, gallant Swiss—
The Dutch, the Italian wod and shame
He wrought, like Judas, with a kiss.
Scorn, Britannia, &c.

Through every Palace, every Cot,
The fiends of Death, Lust, Rapine, flew:
And this would be our dreadful lot,
Were Britons to themselves untrue.
Scorn, Britannia, &c.

The fool that flies must find the grave—
Unblest, unwept are Cowards born,
Visions of Glory wait the brave,
Embalm'd in Britain's grateful tears.
Scorn, Britannia, &c.

Breathe but our air, the Negro's free!
When Tyrants breathe it—they shall die—
Fight—and let this the Watch-word be—
Our God, our King, our Liberty.
Scorn, Britannia, &c.

THE SONG OF ENGLAND.

Tune—"*God save the King.*"

YE whose forefathers fled,
Pearing on Conquest's bed
Their dying breath;
Ye whose forefathers stood
Dauntless in battle blood,
Seeking in the red flood
Freedom or death!
Englishmen, high in air,
Your red cross banner rear
With steadfast hand,
Back to the angry main
Spurn, spurn the Gallic chain,
Rally round your Sovereign,
Rally and stand.

Perish th' infolding slave,
Dash o'er his shrouldless grave
Waves of the deep!
But soft may the heroes lie,
Brethren of victory,
Who for their country die,
Sweet be their sleep!
Gleaming in battle bright,
Hear ye the field of fight
Echo and ring!
"Down, down with Tyranny,
"Children of Liberty,
"Britons are ever free,
"God save the King."

† This is supposed to be good advice to any young troops, but particularly to those who are engaged with the French.

SONNET.

Occasioned by the Death of Lieut. Philip Vandeleur, *of his Majesty's Ship* Wasp, *who was killed by the bursting of a Bomb-shot at the surprising of Fort* Mozzaboo *on the River* St. Lawrence *in* America.

ILL-FATED VANDELEUR, whose hapless end
Surpasses all in History's tablet told
Of Lodo's warlike son, Candolfo's friend,
Or Tamerlane of yore, or Ghizar bold;
Say, shall no mother, no sad niece, or aunt,
Drop dew-besprinkled pity o'er thy tomb?
Shall vivid vultures thy last requiem chaunt
And beavers bury thee in earth's cleft womb?
No—tho' thy bones to Transatlantic rage
Were erst exposed, and wafter'd to the wind,
Embalm'd in Urban's soul-researching page,
Thy fair, unfetter'ring fame a tomb shall find.
In classic glory canoniz'd by you,
E'en Marathon shall yield to Mozzaboo.

Gilderoy.

AN APOLOGY TO MISS F. G.

In Consequence of a Conversational Debate.

A SAD offender against Hope,
And Love her pheer, I stand;
And, deprecating judgment, sue
For pardon at thy hand.

I grant, by wayward Fancy led,
Reason nor Truth my guide;
My tongue, a rebel to my heart,
Each charm of Hope deny'd.

Thou best canst tell, if wise or not
I cherish hopes and fears;
Thou, source of every wishful thought,
Sweet soother of my cares!

Still, when a supplant to thee,
I trust to be forgiven;
For, sure, 'twere impious to despair,
While yet in sight of Heaven.

O. G.

BRITAIN'S APOSTROPHE TO FAME.

To the Memory of Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie.

FAME, bring the sword that Honour first unsheath'd,
The trump that still the notes of triumph breath'd,
The high-plum'd helmet, and the banner won,
To deck the tomb of my illustrious son.
Then raise his cenotaph on Egypt's strand,
And on its base inscribe with thine own hand:
"When Gaul's proud Chief, with wild ambition fir'd,
"T' extend her lawless empire here aspir'd,
"Brave Abercrombie check'd his bold career,
"And gain'd for Britain deathless glory here."

Hafiz.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

H. OF LORDS.

November 22.

After his Majeſty had delivered the moſt gracious Speech given in vol. LXXIII p. 1078, and had retired; Lord *Hawkeſbury* was introduced, and took his ſeat.

The Marquis of *Sligo* moved the Addreſs, and took a detailed view of the important points contained in the Speech. He dwelt with exultation on our preparations for defence; and obſerved, that the ſpirit of Britons, which had been ſo completely rouſed, was not the effect of a tranſient ebullition of paſſion, but proceeded from the calm reſolution of a loyal and enlightened people, who were determined to tranſmit to their poſterity the bleſſings they had received from their anceſtors. He touched on the importance of our Colonial conqueſts, and on the late rebellion in Ireland, in which he aſſured the Houſe, that only a ſmall portion of the people had been engaged; while the conduct of Government, by tempering juſtice with mercy, had effectually brought the deluded to a ſenſe of their duty. He concluded with moving an Addreſs, which, as uſual, was a recapitulation of the Speech.

The Earl of *Limerick* ſeconded the motion: he expreſſed his unqualified approbation of the Speech in nearly the ſame terms as the noble Mover; and paid many handſome compliments to the alacrity of the Volunteers and Militia.

The Addreſs was then agreed to, *nem. dis.*

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the return of the Speaker from the Upper Houſe, the Speech was read, and the Hon. *C. Aſhley* roſe to move the Addreſs. He made ſeveral brief but animated remarks on our ſituation, the nature of the cauſe in which we are engaged, and the unanimity which prevails among all claſſes of the people; the reſult of which, he was convinced, would be certain deſtruction to the daring fos who ſhould polute our ſoil.

Mr. *Burland* ſeconded the Addreſs.

Mr. *Fox* expreſſed his ſurprize that no communication had been made relative to the mediation of the Emperor of Ruſſia, of which Lord Hawkeſbury gave notice in the laſt Seſſion. With reſpect to the obſervations on the rebellion in Ireland, he maintained that it was unfair to imply that the inſurgents meant to invoke the protection of France, as ſuch motive had been execrated by the principal leaders of the rebellion: he added, that it would be a deluſion to conclude that Ireland is likely to remain tranquil; but he did not introduce his remark to prevent a unanimous concurrence in the Addreſs.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in anſwer to Mr. Fox, unequivocally declared that the mediation of the Emperor was accepted by this Government, but that all hope of an accommodation had vaniſhed. He added, that the production of the papers on this ſubject was only precluded by temporary circumſtances. With reſpect to the execration of French principles by the rebel chiefs, he well knew, they were not in many inſtances to be depended on; in proof of which, he cited the profeſſions and intentions of thoſe who figured in the former rebellion. He concluded with deprecating all preſent argument on ſo dangerous a ſubject.

Sir *F. Burdett* called the attention of the Houſe to the conduct of a Volunteer Corps, the Committee of which had endeavoured to extort, by threats, &c. an enormous ſum from the Members to make up a deficiency in their funds: the Baronet thought this proceeding deſerved the ſerious attention of Parliament.

The Addreſs was carried; and the Houſe adjourned at half paſt five in the morning.

November 23.

The Addreſs to his Majeſty was brought up; and, on the motion for reading it, Mr. *Windham* ſaid, he wiſhed to mention the principle on which he aſſented to the vote. He was anxious to give full ſcope to the powers of his Majeſty; but proteſted againſt the opinion, that unanimity in the cauſe of the country is identified with the cauſe of Miniſters: he would not admit that they were never to be thwarted; for, though the ſituation of the country was perilous, and terrific as Buonaparte's legions may appear, there was leſs danger to the country from theſe than from our own Miniſtry, who, he inſiſted, were unfit for the charge with which they were entruſted. Alluding to the meaſures adopted for general defence, he inſtanced a repreſentation which had been made, but not attended to, of the defenceleſs ſtate of the diviſion with which he was connected, and declared that, if the enemy were to commit devaſtation in that vulnerable quarter, he would become the accuſer of Miniſters.

The Addreſs was agreed to.

November 24.

On the order of the day, for the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that a Supply be granted to his Majeſty; and that the Houſe re-

reſolve itſelf into a Committee to-morrow. The Houſe then proceeded to St. James's with the Addreſs.

November 25.

The *Speaker* reported his Majeſty's anſwer, thanking them for their Addreſs.

The Committee of Supply reſolved, that a Supply be granted to his Majeſty.

Mr. *Jervis* ſtated the grounds of a motion he intended to make, which was, to prevent the deſertion of officers and ſeamen in caſe of arreſts. He wiſhed them to be entitled to the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act; and that the Sheriff, inſtead of enlarging them, ſhall conduct them to a Port-admiral. This would prevent colluſive arreſts, which were frequently made to enable men to eſcape from ſervice. The Bill was read.

November 28.

Petitions, complaining of undue elections for the following places, were preſented, and the following days appointed for taking them into conſideration: Ayleſbury, February 14; Maldon and Honiton, February 16; Carrickfergus and Sudbury, February 21; Minehead and Hereford City, February 23; London and Coventry, February 28; and Stirling, March 1.

November 29.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, it was ordered, that no private petitions be received after the 14th of February.

November 30.

On the order of the day for conſidering the Bank Reſtriction Act, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* defended the propriety of the meaſure, particularly during war, and alluded to the good effects which had formerly reſulted from it. He then moved to bring in a Bill to reſtrain the Bank from making payments in ſpecie.

Mr. *Jekyll* made ſome trite remarks on the ſcarcity of circulating ſpecie; to which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that the patriotiſm of the country would, he truſted, be found more than ſufficient to meet the inconvenience. Leave was given; and an account was ordered of Bank Notes iſſued at different periods in the laſt five months.

A long converſation took place on the propriety of permitting *James Pedley*, eſq. to return to Jamaica, he being engaged on the Waterford Election Committee. Several Members delivered their opinions on this intereſting point; and, on the queſtion being put, there were, for the motion for leave of abſence 44; againſt it 45.

Mr. *Adam* moved, that 100,000 ſeamen be granted for the enſuing year; 2,470,000*l.* for victualling, at the rate of 1*l.* 8*s.* per month; 3,900,000*l.* for wear and tear, at the rate of 3*l.* per month; and 325,000*l.* for the Ordnance Service.

December 1.

Sir *William Scott* brought in a Bill to encourage the reſidence of ſtipendiary curates.

Mr. *Dent* brought up a petition from the inhabitants of Liverpool, praying the aid of Parliament for more ſecurely fortifying their port. The petition ſtated, that they were willing to contribute their full proportion towards this object, which had the recommendation of the naval and military officers beſt acquainted with the place.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* paid many compliments to the motives and conduct of the people of Liverpool; but hinted that no perſons were allowed to erect fortifications, unleſs the ſame be under the direction of his Majeſty. He had no other objection to offer.

The petition was referred to a Committee.

December 2.

On the recommitment of the Curates' Bill, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated its nature to be, to reſcue curates from indigence, who are deprived of their cures by the Clergy Reſidence Bill; for which 8000*l.* would be appropriated from Queen Anne's Bounty.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor* moved, that the duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, which were to continue till the 24th June, 1804, ſhould be further continued till the 24th June, 1805; that the duty of 4*s.* in the pound on penſions, fees, and perſonal eſtates, ſhould be continued till the 25th March, 1805.

He then moved for a grant of 5,000,000*l.* to be raiſed by a loan on Exchequer Bills, which would be the only ſupply required. He alſo ſtated, that there were no Exchequer Bills out-ſtanding of 1802. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Yorke* moved to bring in a Bill for continuing the Acts for the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus, and the ſuppreſſion of Rebellion in Ireland. He took an emphatical view of the late events in that country, and inſiſted that the leaders in the Rebellion were influenced by the Government of France; the intentions of whom, he obſerved, could only be defeated by ſuch meaſures as the preſent.

The motion was ſeconded by Col. *Hutchinſon*, who purſued the ſame line of argument as the Mover.

Several Members alſo concurred in the propriety of the motion, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

In a Committee of Supply, it was reſolved to grant 1,220,067*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* for the ordinaries of the navy for 1804; and for the

the same year 943,520*l.* for building or repairing the ships of war, over and above the wear and tear.

In a Committee on Expiring Laws, it was agreed to revive the act for allowing the importation of grain, &c. duty-free, in neutral vessels, and for discontinuing the drawbacks on exported sugar.

December 3.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to grant 8000*l.* to his Majesty, for the relief of Curates.

December 5.

Mr. *Curry* stated, that a Proclamation had been issued in Ireland, to prevent the distillation of spirits from oats, in consequence of a great failure in the crops; the measure was farther necessary on account of the failure of potatoes in the three provinces; but he observed that it did not interfere with the trade of the ports. The Proclamation was then entered.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Martial Law Act, Mr. *William Elliot* made some observations on the very critical state of Ireland, and argued on the necessity of deliberately considering a Bill of such magnitude.

Mr. *Yorke* insisted on the necessity of renewing the Act, and defended the proceedings of the Irish Government, who, he asserted, had correct information of the insurrection, and made every exertion to suppress it.

Col. *Crauford* denied that the late Rebellion authorised the system of Martial-law; he was convinced that blame rested somewhere, as the soldiers had only three rounds of ammunition, and the yeomen could get none, while the rebels had a depôt of powder in Dublin.

Mr. *Francis* objected to Martial Law, as it told Buonaparte that Ireland was ready to receive him.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that a detailed report of the reasons for this law could only be useful when Government had traced all the ramifications of the conspiracy: he justified the measure on precautionary principles.

Mr. *Poole* contradicted the assertion of Col. Crauford, relative to a want of ammunition; and said he was present on the 24th July, when each soldier had 60 rounds of cartridge, and that there were 3,000,000lbs. of powder in the depôt.

Mr. *Windham* spoke against the introduction of Martial Law without exhibiting proper grounds for its necessity: the tendency of his arguments went to prove that Government were either taken by surprize, or, knowing of the conspiracy, were criminally negligent.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered upon a long defence of the measure, in the course of which he vindicated the Irish Government; he admitted the renewal of the Act to be a measure of precaution, was convinced of its necessity, and had heard no sufficient reason for a preliminary enquiry.

Gen. *Loftus*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, the *Attorney General*, and Mr. *Hutchinson*, also spoke in favour of the measure.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted: for the hire of transports for 1804, 709,249*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* For prisoners of war in health, at home and abroad, 220,166*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* For sick prisoners of war for 1804, 42,000*l.*

December 6.

The *Secretary at War* announced the arrest of General *N. C. Burton*, for a breach of military discipline.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* took occasion to observe, that, by the late vote of Exchequer Bills, it was not intended to take out of the market the 4,500,000*l.* that remained to be paid off.

December 7.

The Waterford Committee reported that *W. C. Alcock*, esq. was not duly elected, and that Sir *J. Newport* ought to have been returned.

On reading the report of the Committee on the Irish Martial Law Bill, Mr. *Wilberforce* proposed that no man under age should be admitted amongst the Members of Courts Martial.

The *Secretary at War* objected to the provision, on account of the difficulty of its execution, which might prevent the formation of Courts Martial altogether; as did also Mr. *Windham* and Dr. *Lawrence*. The clause was negatived.

A debate then ensued on the conduct of the Irish Government at the time of the insurrection.

Mr. *T. Grenville* spoke on the necessity of farther information;—he was answered by Mr. *Yorke*, who defended, as before, the whole proceedings of the Irish Government.

December 9.

The House went into a Committee on the Supply, when the *Secretary at War* presented the items of last year.—The estimates were classed under 10 heads, namely, 1. Guards, Garrisons, &c. (No. 129,039) for Great Britain, 3,115,456*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* For Ireland, 1,161,168*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Total 4,276,624*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*—2. Forces in the Plantations, &c. (No. 38,630), 1,174,509*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—3. India Forces for Great Britain (No. 22,897), 541,628*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*—4 Troops and companies for recruiting ditto, for Great Britain (No. 533), 29,859*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*—5. Recruiting and contingencies, for Great Britain, 180,000*l.*—6. General and Staff Officers, with a state of the particulars of the charges, 154,647*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

3*l.* 10*d.*—7. Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry for Great Britain (No. 309,947), 2,150,965*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* For Ireland, 640,657*l.* 17*s.* Total 2,791,623*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—8. Cloathing for ditto, 215,791*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*—9. Contingencies for ditto, for England, 10,000*l.* For Ireland, 11,129*l.* 7*s.* Total 61,129*l.* 7*s.*—10. Volunteer Corps for Great Britain, 730,000*l.* For Ireland, 1,290,567*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Total 2,020,567*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* For Great Britain (No. 30,146), 8,346,860*l.* 14*s.* For Ireland, 3,103,523*l.* 10*d.* Deduct for India Forces (No. 22,897), 545,628*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Total for Great Britain (No. 278,149), 780,232*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*—Grand total 10,904,755*l.* 10*s.*

He then adverted to the firſt item, and obſerved, that the difference between it now and laſt year was 58,768*l.* which would be made up by the Army of Reſerve; the Life Guards were to be augmented by 12,456; the 24 regiments of Dragoons by 4272 men, and the 16 regiments of Foot Guards by 2000, making together an augmentation of about 18,000. This was the only addition intended to be made to the regular army, except that of 220 men to ſome old regiments of the line. He then called the attention of the Committee to the Staff Eſtabliſhment, the ſervices of which were eſtimated at 154,647*l.* He could not form any correct eſtimate of the expences under the head of Great Britain. For the Volunteer Corps he calculated the ſum of 730,000*l.* from December 25, 1803, to the ſame day in 1804, excluſive of cloathing; this expence was for 320,000 men, but the actual number was now found to be far greater. There was an additional expence of 10,000*l.* for agency and field-officers lately found neceſſary. The ſtate of Ireland required the eſtimate to be higher in proportion than thoſe of Great Britain, as the Iriſh Volunteers would be out four months in the year. There was here no eſtimate relative to Foreign Corps, which had uſually been included, as he could not ſtate the extent to which this branch of ſervice might be carried; nor was that of the barrack department included.—Having thus explained and commented on the nature of the eſtimates, he moved the firſt reſolution.

Mr. *Windham* had no objection to the large military eſtabliſhment of the country; but he cenſured Miniſters for regarding only the preſent amount, without anticipating future events.—He expected ſome great affair would have reſulted from the aroufed energies of the Country, the population of which he took at 15,000,000; but he aſked how ſuch a population had been employed?—The Army of Reſerve had coſt 1,000,000*l.* bounty-money, and 800,000*l.* or more for cloathing, &c. Our military force was 500,000 men; but of what materials was it compoſed? Of the Army of Reſerve, 6000 only out of 16,000 had been raiſed, and theſe were unattached. He could not conſider ſuch a motley ſet, who were rioting on their 50 guineas bounty, as a part of our effective Army; and as to the Volunteers, though he entertained the higheſt opinion of their valour and patriotiſm, yet their ſyſtem was defective and miſapplied; it locked up their energy—and an officer, unleſs ſecure of his troops, would not attempt any difficult enterpriſe. In ſhort, the Volunteer ſyſtem muſt be reformed before advantage could be expected. He proceeded at great length to point out his various objections to this force, and to the mode of recruiting in general; from the whole of which he deduced that Miniſters were incapable of filling their important ſituations.

Mr. *Yorke*, in reply, wiſhed the difficulty of executing ſuch novel meaſures to be conſidered; and in proof of the attention of Government, he obſerved, that laſt year we had only 60,000 regulars, while at preſent we had 120,000. The Officers of Volunteers alone amounted to 17,750. He ſpoke in favour of defenſive works, and congratulated the Country on the ſtrength and diſcipline of the Sea Fencibles.

Mr. *Pitt* wiſhed to draw the attention of the Houſe to the immediate diſcipline and arming of the military force: he was convinced that the honourable body of Volunteers might be depended upon for the moſt effectual ſervices; and he looked to the regular Army for offenſive operations on the Enemy's coaſt and his foreign poſſeſſions. In the event of invaſion, he wiſhed the Enemy to be met by a ſtrong force on their firſt landing; and, even if they ſhould advance 150 miles, to pour upon them army after army, till they ſhould be over-whelmed with the weight. He continued at great length to recommend the formation of battalions amongſt, and perfect diſcipline of, the Volunteers, and adviſed 84 inſtead of 20 days to be allowed for drilling, &c. A Britiſh Army might then be ſent to reſcue Hanover, and to rouſe the Continent to active exertions againſt French ambition. He looked forward to a long continuance of the conteſt; and amongſt a variety of rules for the improvement of Volunteer Corps, he ſuggeſted that no man ſhould retire without the conſent of his Officers, and of the Deputy Lieutenants; or without procuring a ſubſtitute.

Mr. *T. Grenville* ſpoke to the ſame effect as Mr. Windham; and animadverted on the exemptions granted to Volunteers, and the bounty given for the Army of Reſerve.

Mr. *Fox* took a view of the different opinions which prevailed relative to the efficiency of the Volunteers; he obſerved that this body were not originally raiſed for the purpoſe of ſerving as regulars; and, if the ſuggeſtions of Mr. Pitt were to be adopted, the

the meaning of *Volunteers* would require explanation. Peasants could not be called from the plough, and exercised 50 days without pay, or provision. Where the people then to be *seduced* in the shape of Volunteers? The present spirit of the country was no more than it had always displayed in times of danger. Mr. Fox then adverted to the responsibility of Military Councils, and thought it highly necessary to have recourse to greater knowledge than that of the Commander in Chief: he touched on the recall of Gen. Fox; and, at length, adverted to the application of the Prince, at the non-compliance with which he expressed his extreme surprize.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied to those parts of the speech of Mr. Fox which alluded to the Volunteers, and spoke against the creation of a Military Council. With respect to the Prince's claim, he was surprized at its introduction now, when a determined refusal was given to his application last war.

Mr. *Fox* made a short reply.

Some farther debate then ensued on the late events in Ireland; in which Lord *De Blaquiere*, Messrs *Corry*, *Yorke*, *Pitt*, *Windham*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, took a part; and at three o'clock the Resolutions relative to the estimates were passed.

December 10.

Mr. *Yorke* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Volunteer Acts. After the 1st of May next, the Volunteers would be required to exercise 24 times within the year to entitle them to exemption.

Mr. *Curwen* observed, that, if the Volunteers neglected this duty, they would be lost to the Army of Reserve. He was against paying Volunteers corps; but was of opinion the county should be at the expence of Serjeant-majors and Adjutants. He wished the volunteering spirit to be followed up, till we became an armed Nation.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* disapproved the appointment of Field-officers to Volunteer Corps. He did not see how it was possible for labourers to attend 85 drills in the year, agreeable to Mr. Pitt's plan, unless they were paid. He notwithstanding thought that Serjeant-majors should be encouraged.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

December 12.

Lord *Hawkesbury*, on proposing the second reading of the Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension and Martial Law Bills, adverted to the transactions of July, commended the present measures on the ground of humanity, and praised the lenity of the Irish Government.

A debate ensued, in which Lords *Suffolk*, *Grenville*, and *Darnley* objected, that there was not sufficient information before the House; and were answered by the *Lord Chancellor* and Lord *Hobart*, who maintained that the Government had been fully acquainted with the projected rising.

In the Commons, the same day, on the report of the Army Estimates, Col *Crawford* suggested the establishment of a Grand Military Council of Veteran Officers, because he considered the abilities of one personage unequal to such an Herculean labour: he stated the object of such a council to be, to consider the various plans that might be presented. He next made some remarks on the best mode of defence, amongst which he mentioned Martello Towers, that could not be stormed; and expatiated on the advantage of throwing up numerous works in every quarter: he concluded with deprecating the exemptions granted to Volunteers, and advised the raising of large bodies of pikemen and pioneers.

Mr. *Rose* took an animated view of the state of the Sea Fencibles, in contradiction to the statement of Mr. Windham on the 9th inst.; and asserted that our coast was guarded by upwards of 800 armed vessels, while the establishment on the shore was fully adequate to farther defence.

Mr. *Pitt* explained, that on the 9th, he meant the Field-officer and Adjutant should be appointed to give their assistance to the Commandants of Corps, who would thereby have the benefit of their instructions, but without the Field-officer having any superiority attached to him: he continued to represent, in glowing terms, the advantages to be expected from the Volunteers; and, on the reading of the different Resolutions, he recapitulated all his former arguments in the most strenuous manner.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* doubted whether the measure respecting Field-officers could be put in practice.

Mr. *Windham* repeated his objections to the Volunteer force, with the additional remarks that he considered it as an armed democracy, from which great mischief might be apprehended, and that it interfered with the orders of society, by taking labourers from their occupations, while it depreciated military rank by making officers of low mechanics; in short, if the system had been taken from the pigeon-holes of the Abbé Sieyes, it could not be more revolutionary.

Mr. *Erskine* severely condemned the indulgence of splenetic criticisms against such a gallant body: he was sorry that Mr. W. continued to make speeches so fraught with mischief, and to encourage others to write what he spoke; and added, that such words without that House would render him liable to a prosecution. He concluded with ex-

expreſſing his firm opinion, that the meritorious conduct of the Volunteers would ſoon render the country impregnable.

Lord *Caſtlereagh*, the *Attorney General*, and Mr. *Yorke*, oppoſed the arguments of Mr. Windham; and the Reſolutions were paſſed.

In a Committee of Supply, ſeveral ſums were voted for Iriſh and Engliſh miſcellaneous ſervices.

H. OF LORDS.

December 13.

The Bank Reſtriction Bill was paſſed, after ſome obſervations from Lord *Grenville*, which were anſwered by Lord *Hawkeſbury*.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Yorke* ſtated the object of the Volunteer Exemption Bill to be, to remove the inconvenience of Officers not underſtanding former acts, which required returns to be made on the 1ſt of November. He afterwards brought up a clauſe for providing for the families of Volunteers, on actual ſervice out of their diſtrict, during their abſence, in the ſame manner as the families of Militia-men.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 3. Letter from Commodore Hood to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.

Centaur, off Guadaloupe, Nov. 6, 1803.

Sir, I have the honour to incloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter I received from Capt. Graves, of his Majeſty's ſhip Blenheim, giving an account of the capture of a privateer, by the boats of that ſhip, in Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique. The capture of two more of the enemy's privateers is ſet forth in a letter from Capt. Younghuſband, of the Oſprey. The brave and handſome conduct of Lieut. Henderſon, and thoſe in the boats under his command, is truly meritorious; and I truſt ſuch diſplay of the gallantry of our officers and men will ſoon make theſe Piccaroons repent their temerity. On the 26th ult. between Tobago and Grenada, the Centaur, after a chaſe of 7 hours, captured the Vigilante ſchooner privateer, of 2 guns, and 40 men, well armed with muſketry: the capture of this veſſel is particularly fortunate, as ſhe has, from her ſuperior ſailing and management, done much injury to the trade. I have alſo the ſatisfaction to acquaint you of the recapture of the brig Earl St. Vincent, from Dublin, bound to Barbadoes, and a Sweediſh ſchooner, by his Majeſty's ſloop St. Lucia; they had been captured 3 days before by the L'Harmonie privateer, of Martinique, and who only eſcaped the vigilance of Capt. Shipley, by throwing her guns overboard, and ſawing down her gunwales. SAM. HOOD.

Blenheim, off Martinique, Sept. 16.

Sir, Yeſterday at 2 P.M. I diſcovered a ſmall ſchooner privateer, apparently juſt returned from her cruize, and endeavouring to get into Port Royal. It being nearly calm, I directed Lieut. Furber, of his Majeſty's ſhip Blenheim, under my command, to take the pinnace, Lieut. Campbell the barge, and to cut her off; ſhe was rowing with her ſweeps, but the boats nevertheleſs come up with her in about an hour and a half, and, in a moſt ſpirited manner, under the fire of grape and muſketry, boarded and carried her. I am happy to add, that no lives were loſt; the enemy had one man wounded. She is called the Fortunée, mounts 2 carriage-guns, and had 29 men on-board.

I am, &c. THOS. GRAVES.

Commodore Hood, &c.

Sloop Oſprey, off Martinique, Oct. 31.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 26th inſtant I diſcovered a ſuſpicious ſail under the land of Trinidad, and immediately chaſed; but on arriving within about 4 miles of her it fell calm, and, as I was now convinced ſhe was an enemy's privateer, from the number of ſweeps ſhe was rowing, and having no chance of coming up to her in the Oſprey, I ſent three boats to attack her, under the command of Lieut. Robert Henderſon; the cutter in which he was rowing much faſter than the other boats, he, without waiting to be joined by them, in the moſt brave and determined manner, and under a heavy fire from the guns and muſketry of the ſchooner, boarded and captured the French ſchooner privateer La Reſource, mounting four 4-pounders, and having on-board 43 men, two of whom were killed and twelve wounded. Lieut. Henderſon, with 3 ſeamen, are ſlightly wounded, and 1 dangerouſly; the cutter had only 17 ſeamen in her, who all behaved with the utmoſt bravery. I have further to inform you, that, having put Lieut. Collier and 16 men on-board the prize, he the next day chaſed and captured La Mimi French ſchooner privateer of 1 gun and 21 men.

I am, &c. GEO. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 7. Letter from Capt. Owen, to Lord Keith, dated Immortalité, at anchor on the edge of the Bank de Bazs, Boulogne, S.E. half S. 4 or 5 miles, Wedneſday, Jan 4, 1804.

My Lord, Having laſt night reinforced the crew of the Archer with ſome men from this ſhip, and puſhed her in cloſe ſhore, ſhe was fortunate enough to fall in with and capture the French lugger gun-

boat

veſſel, No. 432, mounting an 18 and a 12-pounder, commanded by an Enſign de Vaiſſeau, with 5 ſeamen, a lieutenant, and 26 grenadiers of the 36th regiment of the line, ſome of whom, with 2 ſeamen, eſcaped in her boat during the running-fight, which ſhe continued for a quarter of an hour with her ſtern-gun and muſketry. The Archer had part of her rigging cut, but no one materially hurt on either ſide. The Archer and Griffin afterwards captured a dogger, a ſchuyt, and two Blankenberg fiſhing-boats, which the priſoners report to be part of a convoy, which, with a prame of 16 guns, and 5 or 6 gun-veſſels, eſcaped under the land in the dark; ſome, I underſtand, laden with proviſions and ſtores. The ſchuyt has gin, and the fiſhing-boats timbers and knees for boats; each veſſel had 3 or 4 ſoldiers on-board. Lieut. Sheriff, of the Archer, has done every thing I could poſſibly with or expect from his zeal; and Lieut. Payne, of this ſhip, who commanded the boat and party aſſiſting the Archer, executed that ſervice with his uſual alacrity; and the Commander of the Griffin has my thanks for the ſhare he bore in bringing off the latter veſſels, which was effected under a very heavy fire from the ſhore, to which they were as cloſe as poſſible. I have the honour to be, &c.

E. W. C. R. Owen.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE QUEEN'S ROYAL VOLUNTEERS.

Wedneſday, Jan. 4.

The ſplendid and intereſting ſpectacle which was this day diſplayed at Ranelagh fully anſwered the expectation which had been formed of it. Its effect was greatly heightened by the eaſe and adroitneſs with which the Queen's Royal Volunteers performed their part of the ceremony, together with the great regularity obſerved in all the other proceedings of the day. At 9 o'clock the Weſtminſter Cavalry muſtered in Hyde-park: their accoutrements were in excellent order, their horſes in high condition, and they exhibited a very ſtriking military appearance: they then proceeded to Ranelagh, to take the different ſtations which had been appointed for them. A party of them were ſtationed at the end of Ranelagh-lane, cloſe to the Green, and at the beginning of it, and others patroled the road leading from Ranelagh to Buckingham-gate. The corps being thus judiciouſly diſpoſed, no large body of people could aſſemble, or carriages accumulate, to obſtruct the general arrangements. The St. Margaret and St. John's Volunteers aſſembled at an early hour in Weſtminſter-hall, and thence proceeded to Ranelagh-green. A detachment of them formed a line acroſs the green, to keep the doors free from the preſſure of curious intruders; another party was ſtationed to examine perſons on foot, as they paſſed, to aſcertain if they had tickets, and to prevent thoſe who were not ſo fortunate from paſſing the line. A ſmall detachment was poſted at the carriage-gate leading into the gardens, to prevent any perſon paſſing that way, and to keep a clear paſſage for the Royal carriages. At a quarter paſt 12, the trumpet announced the arrival of the Courtly party in three of his Majeſty's carriages. They were preceded by two Noblemen's carriages, and followed by five. When they reached the gate leading into the garden, which it was neceſſary for them to paſs through, Major Rolleſton rode before them uncovered, and uſhered them into it. As the firſt of the Royal carriages was paſſing through the gateway, the horſes became reſtive for ſome time, till one of the St. Margaret and St. John's Volunteers ſeized the bridles, and led them along. The Royal retinue having reached the entrance at the Weſt ſide of the Rotunda, Major Rolleſton alighted from his horſe, and handed the Counteſs of Harrington and her attendants from their carriages. In the firſt were Miſs Vernon, Miſs Coleman, and Miſs Digby, maids of honour to her Majeſty; in the ſecond, the Vice Chamberlain and Mr. Vincent; and in the third, Lady Harrington and her daughter, Lady Anna-Maria Stanhope, Lady Cardigan, and Lady Aylesbury, two ladies of the Queen's bedchamber. The company having all quitted their carriages, Lady Harrington was conducted to her box by the Vice Chamberlain, and followed by her attendants, in the ſame manner as the Queen would have been. Her Ladyſhip was dreſſed in a black pelice, and a ſcarlet ſaſh. Her head-dreſs was a rich velvet hat, highly decorated, and with four very elegant coquelicot feathers. Her Ladyſhip alſo wore an antique necklace of great value, and a fine cameo of his Majeſty, being a large beautiful onyx, ſet as a medallion, which was preſented to her by her Majeſty a few days ago, as a memorial of the event. Lady Anna-Maria Stanhope appeared in a dreſs of white ſatin, ornamented with pearls. The company in the Rotunda aſſembled as ſpectators were numerous, and added to the ſplendour of the ſcene. Ranelagh has ſeldom exhibited ſo diſtinguiſhed a diſplay of beauty, elegance, and faſhion. On the arrival of the Counteſs in the box fitted up for her reception, the two regiments of the Queen's Royal Volunteers, under the command of Lord Hobart, having taken their ſtations two hours before, preſented arms, with the bands playing. As ſoon as the corps had ſhouldered arms, two pair of colours were introduced, and placed on each ſide of the Royal box. The

King's

King's colours of each regiment was a plain Union Standard; but the county or regimental colour, which has been deſigned and executed by the Princeſſes, was a ſuperb piece of needle work. The ground was a rich purple ſilk, and in the centre of the colour were her Majeſty's arms, embroidered and ſurrounded with ſprigs of variegated colours and deſigns. At the lower corners were the letters C. R.; and under the coat of arms were the words "Queen's Royal Volunteers." Prayers were read by the Rev. Weeden Butler; after which the Duke of York's band quitted their ſituation before Lady Harrington's box, and went to aſſiſt at the orcheſtra. At this period the Coronation Anthem was ſung by Incledon, Sale, and a full chorus, the boys from Weſtminſter-abbey attending. The colours were removed from Lady Harrington's box to the pulpit; when the Rev. Mr. More delivered an animated and appropriate diſcourſe, from Nehemiah iv. 9: "Nevertheleſs we made our prayer unto our God, and ſet a watch againſt them day and night." At the front of Lady Harrington's box were aſſembled Lord Hobart, General Burrard, Lord Amherſt, the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Yorke, and ſeveral General Officers. When the Diſcourſe was concluded, Mr. Butler ſtood ready, by the colours, to read the Conſecration Prayer (p. 34); a copy of which had been previouſly preſented to the Counteſs of Harrington; but, from ſome momentary inadvertence in the very zealous and reſpectable conductors of this intereſting buſineſs, no ſignal having been given to Mr. Butler, the colours were taken back to their former ſtation; and the officers from each battalion, who were to receive them, were ordered by Lord Hobart to place themſelves before Lady Harrington. The Chamberlain then deſcended from the box, and gave the colours to Major Rolleſton, who was in the box with her Ladyſhip, and on his knees held them by a piece of purple ribband, which tied them together, two and two. Her Majeſty's repreſentative then delivered the following addreſs: "Gentlemen, Her Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to confer upon me the honour of preſenting to you theſe colours, I am anxious to expreſs how highly I am flattered by this diſtinguiſhed mark of the Queen's favour. At a time of all others the moſt awful, when our country is threatened with the unprovoked attack of a moſt implacable enemy, and when you have evinced your readineſs to ſtand forward in the defence of every thing that is moſt dear to us all; what can be more gratifying, or more honourable to you, than being peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by her Majeſty, and receiving your colours from her? Animated as your hearts muſt be by gratitude to the Queen, in addition to every other noble ſentiment that has guided you from the moment of the firſt offer of your ſervices, it would not only be ſuperfluous, but preſumptuous in me, to add any thing upon the occaſion, than the expreſſion of every fervent wiſh for your ſucceſs in the event of the enemy carrying his threats into execution; confident that no power, however ſtrenuouſly exerted, will ever wreſt theſe colours from you, while there is yet left a man in your corps to defend them." To which Lord Hobart replied in the following words: "Madam, In the name of the corps which I have the honour to command, I am to convey our humble and grateful acknowledgements for the diſtinguiſhid favour with which her Majeſty has been pleaſed to honour us upon the preſent occaſion: and, encouraged by ſo flattering an inſtance of her Majeſty's condeſcenſion, I am the more confident in expreſſing a full perſuaſion that thoſe ſentiments which originally called forth our ſervices will uniformly govern our conduct, ſo long as it ſhall be her Majeſty's pleaſure to permit their continuance. Stimulated to the diſcharge of our duty by the moſt powerful motives that can influence the mind of man, the protection of every thing that is dear to us in private life, and every thing that is valuable in public eſtimation, our religion, our laws, our liberty, and our King; I can venture to aſſure her Majeſty, that the expectation ſhe may have formed of our exertions ſhall not be diſappointed. And, if the day ſhould come, when his Majeſty, actuated by that valour for which his Family has ever been conſpicuous, and by that affection which he has always manifeſted towards his people, ſhall think fit to ſhare their dangers; if that anxious and animating period ſhould arrive; then, may theſe colours, the gift of our moſt gracious Queen, prove a ſhield to guard and defend the ſacred perſon of our beloved Sovereign againſt any hazard to which it may be expoſed by the deſperate efforts of an inordinate and deſtructive ambition." Major Rolleſton now untied the ribband, and gave the golden cord which ſupported the taſſels into her Ladyſhip's hand, and ſhe gradually let the colours deſcend to the enſigns, who were on their knees ready to receive them: they then aroſe and went to preſent them to their regiments, who received them with preſented arms, while the band played "God ſave the King." After which Meſſrs. Incledon, Sale, &c. with a full chorus, ſung "God ſave the King." The regiments did not march paſt her Ladyſhip; this part of the ceremony was rendered impracticable, from the concourſe of ſpectators. Immediately on the Counteſs receiving the royal ſalute, ſhe, with her attendants, returned in the ſame manner as they came. The regiments marched four deep to Lord Hobart's

bart's, and lodged their colours. They quitted them as they received them, with preſented arms, officers ſaluting, &c after which they were diſmiſſed. The Earl of Harrington, Lord Hobart, and ſeveral General Officers, dined with the Officers of the Queen's Royal Volunteers, at the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, and ſpent the day in the moſt convivial manner. A number of loyal and patriotic toaſts were given; and nothing was omitted, that could animate the mind to perſeverance in the glorious cauſe.

DOCKS, CANALS, &c.

Amidſt the warfare in which we are now engaged for our preſervation and exiſtence as a Nation, it is a matter of exultation and ſelf-confidence to reflect, that the moſt conſiderable and moſt important of our public works ſuffer, comparatively ſpeaking, but little interruption. A ſcarcity of hands will naturally rather retard the completion of them; and ſuch materials as are wanted muſt be purchaſed at an increaſed price, particularly the articles of timber and bricks.

THE WEST INDIA DOCKS, occupying a ſurface of 30 acres for unloading *all* veſſels coming from the Weſt India Iſlands and Colonies, have been completed ſome time ſince, and there is now ſufficient accommodation in the ſubſtantial and extenſive ſtacks of warehouſes for ſuch merchants as wiſh to bond or to houſe their commodities within the walls, unexpoſed to fire or plunder, as no lights are ſuffered at any time, nor any perſon allowed to remain onboard, or within the walls after dark. The excavation of the dock for loading, which is to occupy 24 acres, is proceeding in with great ſpirit. In the mean while, it is highly gratifying to the ſubſcribers, and encouraging to theſe grand national undertakings, to find that the profits warrant a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ſums already ſubſcribed, and which the ſubſcribers have begun to receive.

THE LONDON DOCKS, forming in Wapping, for the accommodation of ſhipping bringing wines, ſpirits, rice, and tobacco, and for the *whole trade* of the port (Weſt and Eaſt India ſhipping excepted) of ſuch as chooſe to avail themſelves thereof, are in a very advanced ſtate of forwardneſs; and there is every reaſon to believe that the Dock for Imports will be ready to receive veſſels in the courſe of the enſuing Summer. Immenſe warehouſes are forming; and, in particular, a moſt ſtupendous ſtack for houſing bonded tobaccos, which Government are to rent, beſides giving every encouragement in their power to the concern, with a view to the ſecurity and increaſe of the public revenue, and to the ſafety and diſpatch of the property of the merchant.

THE EAST INDIA DOCK, for the uſe of the Eaſt India ſhipping excluſively, is as yet in a ſtate of infancy. The Dock Company have purchaſed Meſſrs. Perry's and Wells's Wet Dock, for the purpoſe of forming part of the Dock for loading outwards; and the Dock for unloading is excavating with all poſſible diſpatch, on a ſite or marſh above, and is to occupy a ſurface of about 18 acres, and likely to be completed in the Spring of next year. The capital ſubſcribed is 200,000l. There are 13 Directors, of which four muſt always be Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

COMMERCIAL ROAD. In addition to theſe immenſe accommodations to trade, a wide road, called the Commercial Road, is nearly paved and finiſhed, commencing at the North-weſt corner of the Weſt India Dock, and coming out into Whitechapel near Aldgate. This road has been uſed ſince the opening of the Weſt India Dock, and the tolls received weekly from 70l. to 80l. and are daily increaſing; and, with the profits of houſes and lands purchaſed by the truſt and let, will very ſhortly yield the ſubſcribers their limited 10 per cent. profit on the capital of 50,000l. ſubſcribed. The road is intended to be carried on to the Eaſt India Dock, and to communicate with the London Dock.

THE GRAND JUNCTION CANAL, a concern of immenſe importance to the commerce of the country, is now pretty well known to the publick. They have lately experienced ſome impediment from the drought during the Summer; but, on the other hand, it has enabled them to repair and cleanſe the bottom in ſome parts where it wanted. The ſum ſubſcribed for this concern is about 1,350,000l.; and, when the tunnel and aqueduct at Bliſworth are completed, which, it is expected, will be ſo at the end of this year, this immenſe undertaking will be conſidered as quite complete, and well ſupplied with water, without interruption; then the ſubſcribers will begin to look forward for a gradual and rapid increaſe of their Dividends, which, there can be no manner of doubt, will very amply remunerate them for their long patience and ſpirit of perſeverance in affiſting a work of this national conſequence.

What a ſplendid contraſt do theſe proud facts furniſh to the condition of our Enemy! France is driven to acts of unqualified robbery to collect the momentary means for carrying on the war; her army is unpaid, and held to its obedience by the hope of plunder; her commerce is annihilated; ſhe has now no trade but that of murder and rapine: while in England, the confidence and the wealth of the people are ſuch, that, after every ſacrifice which the ſafety of the empire demands, we find millions embarked in commercial ſpeculations.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The French ſuperior Clergy continue their addreſſes and exhortations to the deluded people, in order to obtain ſubſcriptions for the war and other military objects.—The Biſhop of Arras, amongſt other *patriotic* matter in a late paſtoral letter, ſays,—"He who has been diſtinguiſhed by his valour in war; he who has been raiſed up to ſave the *elect* of God, to overthrow thoſe who have rebelled againſt him, to aſſemble the remnant of Iſrael, and to reſtore to him the earth, which is his inheritance—demands of you your children, for the defence of your country. You know what glory he has acquired; what armies he has commanded. Has not the Lord in ſome meaſure raiſed up enemies, in order that he might conquer them? He, therefore, who has conducted you ſo often in the combat, now calls you again to the field of honour. He places his hopes in you, and he juſtly expects they ſhall be realized. He has heard, however, *that ſome of you have deſerted your colours.* The diſcontent of the ſupreme head of the Government is therefore extreme. We know well that ſuch a conduct muſt afflict him."

In the *Journal des Debats* of the 30th ult. it is ſtated, that the French Republic is in poſſeſſion of 600,000 diſpoſable forces. In Italy they have 100,000; in Hanover 36,000; in Switzerland 6,000; in the Colonies 40,000; in the Interior of France 30,000. Their remaining force, about 400,000, is diſtributed along the Coaſts of France and Holland, from the frontiers of Spain to the Texel.

A Gentleman who eſcaped from Fontainbleau, and remained in Paris a fortnight, declares that that city was in a great ferment, on account of the dangers of the expedition againſt England.—The Conſul has thouſands of enemies.—It is alſo known, that the Conſul's fears of premature death have riſen to ſuch an exceſs, that lines of circumvallation are immediately to be drawn round St. Cloud, which is to be regularly fortified. The French Journals deſcribe the viſit of the Firſt Conſul to Calais on the 4th inſtant as he paſſed to Boulogne. At the former port he inſpected the docks and arſenals, and facilitated the ſailing of a flotilla of nearly 70 gun-boats, which proceeded to Boulogne. He ſet off for Boulogne the ſame afternoon, and was very particular in his method of inſpection. He travelled *incog.* being dreſſed in a grey frock, and refuſed to receive military honours.

The Conſul returned to Paris on the 6th.

The Foreſt of Voſges, ſo famous in the reign of Henry IV. has been recently deſtroyed, for the purpoſe of building gun-boats, &c. for the ſubjugation of England. Many pieces of 50 feet in length have been ſelected for maſts, and are to be ſent to Holland by water.

A vaſt number of wolves having lately infeſted the vicinity of Dijon, it became neceſſary for the inhabitants to reſort to extraordinary meaſures for their expulſion. It was accordingly agreed, that in every commune a general arming ſhould take place.—This plan was immediately carried into effect:—A pitched battle enſued, and, as might be expected, terminated in the deſtruction of the wolves.—[The French Journaliſt deſcribes this victory in ſuch lofty terms, that it might be miſtaken for a record of the triumph of Gallic valour on the ſhores of England.]

HOLLAND.

Hague, Dec. 26. The number of veſſels collected in our inner waters for the expedition is 300, all of which will aſſemble at Flushing. On account of the extraordinary expences of our warlike preparations, the Directory have reſolved to open a loan of 7,000,000 at ſix *per cent.* intereſt; and have determined to call in the third and fourth payments of the property tax, allowing two *per cent.* diſcount for the third, and three *per cent.* for the fourth. The preparations for the expedition againſt England proceed with the greateſt vigour, and our canals are full of tranſport veſſels with troops on-board. The expedition, which is to invade Scotland, is, it is ſtated, to form two diviſions, of forty thouſand men each; one to ſail from the Texel, the other from Flushing; the former to be embarked on-board the ſhips of war and Greenlandmen, each carrying two flats for the purpoſe of eaſy diſembarkation; the other to proceed at the ſame inſtant under eſcort of the veſſels of war aſſembled in the Scheldt and Meuſe.

December 29. The conveyance of troops to the coaſt ſtill continues; and the flotilla at Flushing increaſes ſo faſt, that the harbour is not large enough to hold it, though ſeveral veſſels have already proceeded on their deſtination. The remaining flotillas from the Texel, Helvoetſluys, Haerlem, Hoorn, Enkhuizen, and Medemblick, have either gone to their places of rendezvous, or are in readineſs to do ſo.

December 31. Admiral Verheul has returned from Amſterdam to Flushing, where the troops only wait orders to embark. The gun-boats, &c. in the road of Ramnaken exerciſe daily, notwithſtanding the weather has frequently been very tempeſtuous.

Amſterdam, January 7. It is ſaid that the Emperor Alexander has expreſſed himſelf to be deeply affected by the miſfortunes which the French have drawn upon Holland, the inhabitants of which are reduced

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to the moſt extreme ſtate of wretchedneſs and ruin. It is indeed a fact, that a ſpirit of diſſatisfaction or deſpondency may be ſeen on every countenance, while the complaints of poverty from all quarters are innumerable and ſhocking. At Maaſſluice, Vlaarding, and Scheveningue, the inhabitants, who were formerly in eaſy circumſtances, are now literally ſtarving; having been obliged to refigo the principal means of their ſubſiſtence, the ſmall craft and barges, for the purpoſe of the expedition. Thoſe who are deſtined to take a more active part in this event are ſo highly diſſatisfied, that they only wait for a favourable opportunity to expreſs their reſentment by a general mutiny. The finances of the country are exhauſted; and the impoſts and arbitrary exactions on the part of the Government, inſtead of diminiſhing the deficit, only tend to increaſe it. In ſhort, the deſtruction of this unfortunate country has been completed by the capture of its Colonies and Indiamen, which has produced a ſchiſm between the Provincial Government of Holland and the Directory, the former of which has refuſed to obey the mandates of the latter.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne ſays, that the departure of the French troops from Switzerland has been countermanded; and adds, that a commercial and military treaty between France and Switzerland is on the point of being concluded; in which ſtipulations are made, that the French Government ſhall allow to the old Swiſs officers the penſions they formerly received from France.

The antient prohibitory laws againſt the Jews have been renewed in Switzerland. The College of Cenſors of Books has alſo been re-eſtabliſhed, and the Magiſtrates have reſumed their antient coſtume. Every exertion is making by the Helvetic Magiſtrates, under the controul of France, to prevent the importation of Engliſh merchandize.

ITALY.

The Legiſlative Body of the Italian Republic has agreed to the meaſures for contributing to the expedition againſt England, by a direct aid of naval and land forces. It has therefore provided means to defray the expences of theſe auxiliaries, and ordered the immediate raiſing of 5,500,000 of Milaneſe livres, by a land-tax payable at a very ſhort period.—The French troops in Italy ſtill keep their old poſitions; the only movement which has taken place is, the reduction of the garriſon of Leghorn to 1200 men, in conſequence of a requeſt made to the Firſt Conſul by the Queen of Etruria.

It is at length ſettled, that the Duchies of Parma, Placenza, and Guaſtella, are to be united to France, with the exception of a ſmall diſtrict, which is to be allotted to the Italian Republick—Theſe countries are to be organized, like Piedmont, into Departments, and orders have already been given on the occaſion.

The Knights of the Order of St. John have been compelled to evacuate the iſland of Malta, whence they were to ſail by the end of November or beginning of December, to join the Grand Maſter at Catania in Sicily.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

It appears that the fever at Malaga was merely of the putrid kind, common to Holland and other moiſt countries. Its ravages were owing to a want of cleanlineſs and attention.

An account from Barcelona, dated December 2, deſcribes the wretchedneſs of the poor of Spain in the moſt afflicting terms. In conſequence of the ſcarcity of proviſions, and particularly of corn, they are obliged in ſome diſtricts to ſubſiſt on the bark of trees, and vegetables not hitherto uſed as human food. This affliction is much increaſed by an epidemic diſeaſe, which in ſome villages prevails among half the population, whilſt in others the whole of the inhabitants are victims of its ravages. The ſcarcity of money alſo adds to the general diſtreſs, and in ſome diſtricts the Government has been obliged to remit one half of the taxes, and to tranſmit them pecuniary ſupplies.

The Spaniards at Cadiz are now in conſtant expectation of being joined by the Breſt fleet; which, it is poſitively aſſerted in that quarter, is to proceed thither as ſoon as it can eſcape the vigilance of the Britiſh blockading ſquadron.

Letters have been received, which ſhew that the neutrality of Spain and Portugal, but particularly the former, is of a very precarious nature. From theſe accounts it appears, that Laſſies (the French Ambaſſador) has lately made another exaction from the Portugueſe Government of nearly 100,000l. Proportionate demands have been made upon Spain; and our Miniſter at Madrid has made a declaration to the Court, that any further ſubſidies to the French will be conſidered by us as a violation of the neutrality.—A meſſenger is daily expected from Madrid with the news of war being declared againſt England. Intimation of this event had alſo been received at Gibraltar; as a ſhip which arrived at Falmouth reports, that on the 26th ultimo, Sir Richard Strachan informed the fleet under his convoy, that he had received a letter from the Governor, ſaying, that a war with Spain and Portugal was inevitable, and that he expected it would take place immediately; that, in conſequence, the frigate could not proceed to Liſbon with them, leſt he ſhould be detained; but that he ſhould take them back to Gibraltar. The Echo and Marquis of Kildare, accord-

accordingly returned to Gibraltar; and the remainder came on direct for England.

Late accounts from Madeira deſcribe the damage ſuſtained in the iſland to be leſs extenſive than was at firſt reported.—Nearly the whole of the vintage was in the warehouſes of the Britiſh factory; and very little loſs in that reſpect has been ſuſtained.

HANOVER.

The ſudden evacuation of Hanover by the French troops is ſuppoſed to be for the purpoſe of ſtrengthening Holland in caſe of any inſurrection, or of a deſcent on the part of the Engliſh, which is much apprehended, notwithſtanding their vaunted preparations for offenſive warfare.

Hanover, Jan. 7. A further corps of a thouſand French troops are under orders to leave this Electorate within the preſent month; and the purveyors of freſh meat to the Republican army here have received notice, that their ſervices will be diſpenſed with on the 22d of February. The Commiſſioner Dubach, and General Berthier, have been recalled; the latter is confined by the gout. General Mortier is to remain, with a few regiments only, until the concluſion of peace with England.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Jan. 6. It is difficult to form any opinion as to the ſtate of the foreign relations of this Court; it is, however, believed that ſome circumſtances are now in embryo, which will ſhortly develope its politicks. It is certain that the Marquis de Lucheſini has made ſtrong remonſtrances to the Conſular Court, againſt the late forced loans at Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.; and that he is charged with urging ſome meaſures tending to relieve the Hanoverians from their preſent oppreſſive burthens.

DENMARK.

It appears that apprehenſions are entertained of an attack on Denmark by the French.—The letter which communicates this information adds, that every preparation is making to oppoſe the enemy:—The Crown Prince has expreſſed his conviction of an attack being made, and has been heard to declare, that if they do invade Denmark, it ſhall be over the dead bodies of himſelf and his countrymen!

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna ſtate, that though the differences between Bavaria and the Imperial Court were ſettled, there is yet a diſſention, from the Emperor having eſpouſed the cauſe of the immediate Nobleſſe of the Empire in the new Bavarian States, whoſe rights the Elector has attempted to abridge. The Nobleſſe have petitioned his Imperial Majeſty, and received aſſurances of being ſupported. The conduct of the Elector of Bavaria, however, appears to have been imitated by the Elector and the Landgrave of Heſſe, and the Prince of Naſſau.

RUSSIA.

Count Woronzoff, the Grand Chancellor of Ruſſia, has been permitted to reſign, on account of his great age; and Prince Czartoriſky manages the buſineſs of his office *ad interim*.

A Ruſſian Army of 200,000 men is collecting, and will be concentrated in Livonia and Volhinia; which, it is generally underſtood, is forming to reſiſt any further encroachments of France on the liberty of Northern Germany.

A Ruſſian ſquadron is fitting out on the Black Sea with all poſſible expedition; which, we are told, is to convey into the Mediterranean a number of troops. Arrangements were making at Corfu for their reception and ſupply.

The Ruſſian Navy is to be extended to 35 ſail of the line.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has directed Counſellor Potheloff, late Director of the Bank, to tranſlate the works of Tacitus into the Ruſſian language; and has for that purpoſe granted him a penſion equal to the emolument he enjoyed as Director of the Bank.

The Emperor Alexander has made application to the French Government for the evacuation of Hanover; and required that an indemnification ſhould be allotted to the King of Sardinia, which ſhould at leaſt amount to one-third part of the value of the ſtates he had loſt; and that this indemnification ſhould be aſſigned in Italy. The Court of Vienna, at the invitation of that of St. Peterſburg, ſupported both theſe propoſitions.—Buonaparte, however, expreſſly declared, that he could not conſent to the evacuation of Hanover; nor could the indemnification of the King of Sardinia be carried into effect, till peace was concluded with England.

TURKEY.

A Turkiſh fleet, with a numerous force on-board, has appeared off the Morea, and has landed 6000 Albanians; while an Engliſh ſquadron is watching the motions of the French off Otranto.

The plague is ſtated to have broken out with much virulence in many parts of Turkey.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 14. The city of Alexandria is cloſely beſieged by the Beys. According to ſome accounts, Ali Pacha, the Turkiſh Commandant, has abandoned the town to the Mamelukes, and confined himſelf to the defence of the citadel.—New diſturbances have broken out in Syria. Djezzar Pacha having been appointed Pacha of Damaſcus, Abdallah, the Pacha who was ſuperſeded, has put himſelf at the head of 15,000 men, and is laying waſte the country, in revenge for having been deprived of his government.—A body of rebels have alſo advanced againſt Adrianople, and laid ſiege to that city.

[Since the above date, we have reaſon to

to think that the Porte has made a compromiſe with the Beys, reſpecting Egypt.]

ASIA.

Accounts from Buſſorah ſtate, that one of the Arab tribes, having renounced the creed of the Prophet, and reverted to their antient religion, refuſed to pay a cuſtomary tribute which had been impoſed on them time immemorial. Several diſtinguiſhed characters in Mecca are likewiſe ſaid to be inclined to the principles of the ſchiſmatics. An aſſembly of the principal Muſſulman Chiefs having been convened on this occaſion, it was agreed to attack the heretics, who were encamped between Mecca and Medina, on the mountains South-weſt of Jamboa: the latter were compoſed of haſty and undiſciplined troops, without a leader of courage and experience to command them; when, to prevent the effuſion of blood, ſome of the moſt moderate wiſhed to accommodate the diſpute, by perſuading the ſchiſmatics to recant, and commence negociations for peace, but without effect. An engagement then took place on the plain, when Abdallah Ben Amra, with his two ſons, were ſlain, and the remainder diſperſed with conſiderable ſlaughter. The ſectaries are ſaid to have fought with poiſoned weapons; in conſequence of which, moſt of the wounded have ſince died.

A ſerious commotion has taken place between two Chiefs in the interior of Sumatra. A warfare of a ſingular nature is carried on, in which women and children take a part. They fight with arrows, the head of which is about three feet in length; and a long piece of iron wood, extremely ſharp, is fixed in the top: this is barbed, like a hook, and, being poiſoned, the effects are almoſt immediate. The diſpute has ariſen from one of their Pangerans dying, leaving dollars to a very conſiderable amount, and ſeveral hundred heads of buffaloes. This property is claimed by each of the Chiefs.

A conſpiracy is ſtated to have exiſted for depoſing the Nizam, and placing Nizam Newauz Jung on the Muſnud—the conſpirators, it is ſaid, truſted much to the aſſiſtance of the Mahratta Chief Holkar.

Holkar in April continued in the vicinity of Aboudougger, and a negociation was then carrying on through Umbage for a reconciliation with Scindea. To this he was the more inclined by an alarming defection in his army; Meer Khan, who commanded 60,000 of his cavalry and 40 pieces of cannon, having made overtures to deſert to the Nizam with the whole of his troops.

The frequent quarrels amongſt the native powers in India are the occaſion of a vaſt increaſe of influence and territory to the Engliſh. The Peiſhwa is ſtated to have ceded to the Company a territory yielding 60 lacs of rupees annually, in payment of the ſubſidiary forces afforded by the Britiſh Government, to reinſtate and maintain him on the Muſnud.

Accounts from Ceylon ſtate, that the King of Candy had fled to ſuch a diſtance from his capital, that neither intreaties nor preſents can induce him to return.

During the late mortality in Ceylon, numerous villages were deſerted by all who poſſeſſed the means for removing—thoſe who remained behind have either periſhed by diſeaſe, by famine, or by wild beaſts, which were attracted in thouſands from the woods by the effluvia from the unburied bodies.

Another dangerous inſurrection has broken out in China, at Taychew, on the ſhores of the Yellow Sea.—It originated from the late prohibition of the uſe of opium: the inſurgents were joined by a body of mountaineers in the vicinity of Wakynm. A corps of 3000 troops, under General Cheenger Quio, was immediately diſpatched from Pekin; he was attacked in the night in his entrenchments on the banks of a river; but, owing to the extreme darkneſs, the enterpriſe failed, and many of the aſſailants periſhed in the river;—they however continued in ſuch force at the date of the laſt accounts, that the Imperial General was unable to undertake offenſive operations until he received ſuccours from the Northern provinces.

Accounts from Canton, to the beginning of April, ſtate that General Doudon was at that date purſuing the rebels, who had taken refuge in the mountains of Quin Hoe, after their defeat of the third moon.—It appears that the chief agent of their revolt is a Frenchman of ſome talent, and who has oppoſed great difficulties to the progreſs of the Imperial army. General Doudon being informed that he had thrown himſelf into the fort of Qui Hong, ſituate on the extreme verge of an almoſt perpendicular mountain, and covered in the rear by an impenetrable jungle, with ſome regular works, the troops were ordered to inveſt it; and, after incredible fatigue for ſeveral days, they at length ſcaled the palliſadoes and ramparts, and entered the place; but the inſurgents had fled to a neighbouring faſtneſs, where, and in the numerous other ſimilar places with which the country abounded, it was apprehended they would be able to prolong the war.

A letter from China, *viâ* Bombay, ſays, "In conſequence of the Ruſſian troops diſturbing the dominions of his Imperial Majeſty the Emperor of China, his Imperial Majeſty is about to addreſs the Emperor of Ruſſia upon the occaſion. The preſents preparing for the introduction of the letter from the Court of China are ſaid to be immenſe. The letter is to be preſented by a Mandarin of the firſt claſs, and ſeveral Miſſionaries are to attend him."

An

An engagement lately took place at Goandel, in Perſia, between a ſtrong corps of Ruſſian troops, and a body of about 700 men, the remains of the army of the late Sultan Sham Fahkeer. It occurred on the deſart between Gouron and Darbuſki, and was conteſted for ſome hours, when, 400 of the inſurgents having fallen, the reſt fled into a foreſt on the North-weſt.—The victors then ſurrounded the foreſt, and ſet it in flames; and when the accounts came away, it had been on fire for ſeveral days.

AFRICA.

Letters received at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, ſtate that colony to be in a critical predicament. It appears that a proclamation was iſſued in Auguſt relative to the ſupply of the colony with the produce of the interior, and a convention was concluded with the Chief of the Kaffres; but Ghaika, the King of theſe people, refuſed to ratify it, and ordered the live ſtock to be driven back. The Dutch Government, exaſperated at the infraction, detached from Cape Town an armed force of 200 men. As ſoon as they had gained the heights, they were perceived, and their motion could not be miſconceived. The King demanded an explanation of their appearance ſo far up the country; but no anſwer of a ſatisfactory nature appears to have been given, and the grand object appears to have been to ſeize the King, and detain him, a ſimilar circumſtance having taken place about thirty years ago. Ghaika ſoon collected two or three thouſand ſavage fellows, armed with their lances and war-mats, and had a great number in reſerve. The detachment was hemmed in; they were obliged to fire, and a few of the natives were killed; the whole party were then made priſoners.—The King immediately cut off all communication with the garriſon, which is conſequently in great want of proviſions.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The publick have already heard of a courtſhip and projected marriage between Jerome Buonaparte and the rich and beautiful Miſs Patterſon, of Philadelphia. On the repreſentations, however, of her friends, the match has been broken off; and the lady diſmiſſed her lover by the following note: "Sir—It would not be *love*, but *madneſs*, if I permitted you to viſit me again after all that I have heard and know of you.—I hope to hear of your ſpeedy return to France, where ſuch *lovers*, and ſuch *politicians*, may be in requiſition;—but in this country, thank God! for the preſent at leaſt, we can continue to do without them.

Yours, &c. E. PATTERSON."

It is now underſtood, that the Spaniſh forces in Louiſiana are to retain poſſeſſion of that province till the American troops reach the frontiers. A formal ſurrender is then to be made to the French agent appointed for that purpoſe, and by him the aſſignment is to be made in due form. This arrangement has been formed with the view of preventing any future miſunderſtanding with Spain relative to the ceſſion.

The *New York Gazette* of the 3d ult. ſtates that Port-au-Prince was evacuated by the French on the 8th of October; and adds, that Deſſalines found there only 92 white people, two of whom were hanged by order of that Chief, but the remainder received a promiſe of protection. The French fleet, ſays the ſame account, ſailed on the evening of the 9th, and a conſiderable part of them fell into the hands of the Engliſh, to whom the Negroes rendered every aſſiſtance.

Letters dated in the early part of November from Cape François, ſtate that Port de Paix had been taken poſſeſſion of by the Negroes. There were 500 French ſoldiers in the fort at the time of the ſurrender. They had, however, been humanely treated by the negroe leaders. This humanity is wholly to be attributed to ſome arrangement's made by our Commanders on that ſtation. Rochambeau continued at the Cape, but was deſirous of retiring to Port St. Domingo. This movement was, however, impoſſible, in conſequence of a poſition which the Negroes had taken in the neighbourhood of the Cape. Four thouſand of them were employed betwixt Fort Dauphin and St. Domingo, in cutting up the roads, and taking every precaution to obſtruct the march of the French troops, who are now reduced to a miſerable remnant. A letter, intercepted by the Vanguard, mentions that Rochambeau had not proviſions more than ſufficient for eight or ten days. There were three frigates at the Cape, which would, on the evacuation, fall to our blockading ſquadron. The town of St. Domingo was in a ſituation nearly as diſaſtrous, and was almoſt wholly deſtitute of troops.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

Glaſgow, Dec. 13. About 4 o'clock this afternoon, an alarm was given that the Cotton Mill in the *Gorbals*, the property of Meſſrs. M'Kerlie and M'Tagart, was on fire, and ſoon afterwards the flames burſt through the roof, the accident which occaſioned the calamity, having taken place in the upper floor. The Magiſtrates both of Glaſgow and the Gorbels, with the Caty engines, immediately repaired to the ſpot; it was evident, however, that there was no hope of ſaving the mill, as the fire, from the inflammable nature of the materials with which it was fed, had attained a great height, and ſent forth volumes of flame illuminating the whole atmoſphere around to a great diſtance, and preſenting an awfully ſublime ſpectacle. The wind blowing

ing ſtrong from the North, and ſeveral thatched houſes, communicating with another cotton-mill, being in the oppoſite direction, the principal attention was directed to prevent the fire from ſpreading in that quarter. Indeed, at one time, the immenſe ſhower of fiery ſparks threatened deſtruction to the whole village; and ſeveral times the flame caught hold of the thatch of the adjoining houſes, but it was always happily got under. About 7 o'clock, the fire, having made its way through the lower floors, was contained within the walls of the original building, and the apprehenſions of its extending farther ceaſed. It ſtill, however, continued to burn till about one this morning, when the front wall fell forward to the ſtreet, with a tremendous craſh. An unfortunate boy was killed on the ſpot; another was ſo ſeverely wounded, as to be ſtill in great danger, and ſeveral perſons were much bruiſed, in which number were two of the ſoldiers on duty. The back wall fell-in about 5 this morning. At the firſt beat of the fire drum, a great number of the Volunteers of the different corps aſſembled, and were moſt uſeful in aſſiſting the Magiſtrates, till a large detachment of the Stirlingſhire Militia arrived from the barracks, the whole of which continued moſt actively employed till 11 o'clock, and a great proportion of them till 5 next morning.

Country News.

Dec. 14. A child belonging to Mr. Page, carpenter, in Canon-ſtreet, *Wincheſter*, having been left by the mother in a room up ſtairs (in company with another child), in which there was a fire, ſhe was ſuddenly alarmed by hearing it ſhriek in a dreadful manner; and, haſtening to its aſſiſtance, beheld the infant enveloped in flames, which ſhe ſtifled, but the child was ſo burnt that it expired next morning.—A child, about four years old, at *Southampton*, was alſo burnt to death by ſimilar negligence. The clothes caught fire in the abſence of its parents, and the ſuffering infant expired in great tortures.

Jan. 3. This morning, in a chalk-pit on the Mile-ſtone Farm, in the parish of *Patrixbourn*, Kent, by the imprudence of the men undermining the chalk, a large quantity fell in, and killed Richard Curd, ſervant to Mr. Foord, of Swalecliffe; and ſo much bruiſed a valuable horſe, as to render it neceſſary it ſhould be immediately killed.

Durham, Jan. 8. Yeſterday about 2 o'clock in the morning, Mr Salven's cotton-manufactory, which comprises a very extenſive range of buildings, near Elvet Church, was diſcovered to be on fire. Theſe premiſes have long been admired by ſtrangers, on entering the town, for their ſtupendous ſize, and containing exactly as many windows as there are days in the year. The Durham Volunteers were immediately rouſed from their beds, and with the greateſt alacrity beat to arms; their example was followed by the Lanarkſhire Militia, quartered here. As ſoon as the military aſſembled, they repaired to the ſpot where the fire was raging with incredible fury; both officers and privates uſed their greateſt efforts to extinguiſh the flames, by carrying buckets of water, to aid the few fire-engines which were collected from different parts of the town; nothing, however, could avail. It being now near 4 o'clock, the conflagration had gained too much power to admit of any controul; its blazes were ſeen for nearly 20 miles round the country, particularly at Gateſhead Fell, Hamſterly, and Houghton-le-Spring, which had a grand and awful effect. At 7 in the morning, nothing remained of the ſtupendous building but the ſhell, the greateſt part of which fell to the ground in the courſe of the day. It is underſtood that only 6cool. is inſured on the premiſes; the loſs ſuſtained will amount to upwards of 20,000l.

Jan. 10. At the Quarter Seſſions held this day at *Chicheſter*, —— Grayſton, foreman to the building of the barracks at Little Hampton, and his brother, a deaf and dumb man, were ſentenced, the former to ſix, the latter to three months impriſonment in Petworth houſe of correction, for heading the workmen, and attempting, with violence, to impede Lieut. Thomas Spry, the officer employed in the impreſs ſervice at Little Hampton, in the execution of his duty. The occurrence took place laſt Auguſt, and would have been attended with very ſerious conſequences, had not the Lieutenant acted ſucceſsfully as he did, with great reſolution and firmneſs, tempered by coolneſs and forbearance. The Duke of Richmond, who preſided at the trial, told Lieut. Spry, in the name of the Bench, that he had acted like an officer, a gentleman, and with that firmneſs becoming his character.

Jan. 19. This evening, the roof of one of the ſtables of the New Barracks, building at *Falmouth*, 178 feet in length, though of the beſt poſſible materials and workmanſhip, was blown off bodily; and even of the walls little more than fragments remain. A high wall of a new houſe in Lemon-ſtreet was blown down, which beat in the wall and roof of another houſe, that of Mr. Almond Hitchens, about 20 feet diſtant from it. One of the pinnicles of the tower of *Cumborne* church fell through the roof, and has greatly damaged it. The roof of a large barn between *Penryn* and *Truro* was lifted whole, and thrown upon the turnpike-road at ſeveral yards diſtance, which for a conſiderable time prevented the paſſing of the mail-coach. A very

great

great number of trees have been blown down at *Cardew*, *Tregothan*, &c.—On the South-weſtern part of the coaſt the ſtorm was dreadful. Our Channel fleet has ſuffered conſiderably. The following ſhips came into Plymouth with the loſs of maſts, yards, or other damage: the Dreadnought of 98 guns, the Neptune of 98, the Terrible of 74, the Plantagenet of 74. Our little ſquadron has alſo been driven in from off Boulogne, but without damage. A preternatural ebbing and flowing of the tide happened at the ſame time at *Falmouth* and *Plymouth*.—A tremendous gale came on at *Hull* from the South-eaſt. Two ſloops were ſunk in the Humber, at the South end, and another off the Long jetty. During the night, a conſiderable part of a houſe, building in Oſbourne-ſtreet, fell down; and ſome other buildings in and about that town have received trifling damage.—At *Scarborough* the weather was uncommonly tempeſtuous. Five ſail of ſhips were ſunk there cloſe to the harbour, all laden with coals; but happily no lives were loſt. Great numbers of dead bodies, however, continue daily to be thrown on ſhore by the waves along the whole coaſt.—At *Brighton*, the wind blowing briſkly from the South-weſt, the tide, though at neap, flowed as high, and more completely inundated the ſtrand there, than is altogether uſual when at full ſpring. A large fragment of the Cliff, to the Eaſt of the half-finiſhed crefcent, undermined by the water, fell-in, and was partly waſhed away in the courſe of the night, leaving a chaſm in the road which leads to *Rottingdean*, dangerous to paſs, and frightful to behold.—At *Birmingham*, and in the neighbourhood, conſiderable damage was done; at *Edgebaſton*, *Hampſtead*, and other places, ſeveral large trees were torn up by the roots. Very great injury was done to the roofs of ſeveral houſes and other buildings in *Gloucester* and neighbourhood; and in various parts of the country, trees have been torn up by the roots, out-houſes unroofed, and a variety of other loſſes.—At *Worceſter*, a ſtack of chimneys falling on the roof of a houſe occupied by Mr. Harris, attorney, in Edgar-ſtreet, great part of the roof was forced into one of the upper rooms, where the nurſery-maid was in bed, with two children under her care, and who was inſtantly killed, by a beam falling upon her neck; but the children were providentially taken out of the ruins, without any material injury.—At *Stapleton*, near Briſtol, a great part of the wall of the French priſon was blown down; in conſequence of which, one of the Royal Briſtol Light Horſe was ſent off expreſs to that city; and ſuch was the expedition of the courier, that a reinforcement to the guard of 50 men arrived at the priſon in the ſhort ſpace of three or four hours.—The orchards have ſuſtained conſiderable damage. A farmer in *Goodrich* had an immenſe number of trees broken to pieces; and Mr. Hodges, of *Landoga* near Monmouth, had a row of fine fruit-trees torn up by the roots, ſeveral of which laſt ſeaſon produced a hogſhead of cyder each.

Plymouth, *Jan.* 25. A dreadful accident happened this morning near St. Nicholas's Iſland, at the ledge of ſunken rocks called the Paſſage of the Bridge, between that iſland and Redding Cliffs, Mount Edgecumbe: it blew very hard at S. E. and a ſea in the Paſſage like a boiling-pot, in which a helmſman can ſcarcely command the ſteerage of his boat from the run of the tide. The pinnacles of the Terrible, 74, Captain Lord Paulet; and the Prince, 98, Captain Grindall, to ſave going round the Eaſtern rocks of the iſland, fatally attempted the paſſage of the bridge; when midway, a violent ſquall at S. E. capſized both boats, and, before aſſiſtance could poſſibly reach them, melancholy to relate, the two midſhipmen and boats' crews, to the number of 17, met a watery grave. The accident was obſerved from the Citadel Battery, near the flag-ſtaff, and ſome men ſeen ſtruggling in the water. This is the ſame place where Captains Drew and Fulling, of the Royal Navy, were unfortunately drowned, with ten men, in the Cerberus's pinnace a few years ſince.

A newſpaper has been commenced in *Wales* this month, the firſt ever publiſhed in that Principality; which, as an hiſtorical fact, and a proof of the deſire of increaſing the means of circulating general knowledge (even during a time of war) is deſerving of being thus publicly recorded.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Friday, *December* 30.

This night, a houſe adjoining the Three Compaſſes, in King-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, in the occupation of Mr. Bellamy, ſuddenly fell down with a tremendous craſh. Happily no lives were loſt.

Saturday, *December* 31.

The tides in the River Thames this day were uncommonly high; that in the afternoon was the higheſt, and exceeded in height any tide for 7 years paſt; it flowed till near half paſt 4, and then flood about 8 inches higher than the uſual ſpring tides, but was not ſo high, by near 6 inches, as the great tide in February 1791. The tide of this morning fell ſhort of that in the afternoon, not more than 3 or 4 inches; and much damage was done on the banks of the Thames, by the filling of warehouſes and cellars. Weſtminſter-hall would have been again inundated; but, ſince 1791, a new floor has been laid upon arches laid on the ſtones of the old floor, which has raiſed it out of the reach of the tides. It is curious to remark the poſition of the Sun, Moon, and neareſt planets, with reſpect to the earth at

at this juncture, as they tend to confirm the remark of some astronomers after the tide of 1791, on the position of the Moon and planets at that time. "That extraordinary high tides may be previously determined, and might be set down in our almanacks, with nearly as much certainty as eclipses and other phænomena." That some of the effect was owing to the strong S. W. winds which had prevailed for some days previous to Saturday last, is not improbable; the effect may have been in some degree heightened also by the late floods which then prevailed.

Thursday, January 12.

At a meeting of the Antiquary Society, this day, a letter of Mr. Jackson's was read, on the ancient *Utica*, which was next in extent and magnitude to Carthage, and in the same gulph. Here Mr. J. visited the subterraneous vaults, in which the ceilings were covered with bats of enormous size, called by Virgil *harpiæ*, which being disturbed left their places, and nearly extinguished the flambeaux: and, but for a lanthorn, the curious visitor might have been lost in the dark. In the same place Mr. J. found foxes, burrowing in the underground ruins. The air in these caverns was oppressive; but by firing pistols was much cleared, and became more respirable.

Sunday, January 15.

This day, two gentlemen of the name of Gordon, brothers, and one of them in deacon's orders, dined with Mrs. Lee, a lady of considerable property, in Bolton-row, Piccadilly; and in the evening, having sent out her footman, they endeavoured to force her from her house. She made much resistance; and on being assisted by her two female servants, one of the gentlemen drew a pistol, and threatened to shoot them, while the other succeeded in forcing the lady into a post-chaise in waiting at a short distance, which instantly drove off. The next day, a hue and cry was raised by the friends of the lady; and the Bow-street officers apprehended one of the gentlemen, who had returned to Bolton-row for Mrs. Lee's clothes. The pursuit was of course continued; and on Thursday night (the 19th) Miller, the officer, arrived with Mr. Lauden Gordon and Mrs. Lee, whom he had traced to Gloucester. On a farther examination, it appeared that Mr. L. G. ordered his housekeeper on Sunday to prepare him linen for travelling, and to hire a chaise for Uxbridge. On Tuesday evening, a letter was brought to Mrs. L.'s maid in Bolton-row, by a young man, who said that it came inclosed to him from his mother, who keeps an inn at Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, and where, it appeared, they had stopped on Sunday night; but, from their strange behaviour to each other, much astonishment was excited, especially as the lady remained while her gown and stockings were washed. Mrs. L.'s letter, there is reason to believe, was written privately, and in great haste; the words were very few, and nearly thus: "No clothes, no money; death, or compliance!"—Another examination took place on Friday the 20th. Mrs. L.'s deposition was first taken privately; and afterwards, on being confronted with the Gordons, she stated that she had been acquainted with them about fourteen years, and that their acquaintance was renewed about two months ago.—The Gordons were again brought to Bow-street on the 27th; and, after a long examination, the parties were bound over to prosecute at the next assizes for Oxfordshire, the offence having been committed in that county. Mr. Lockhart Gordon then applied to the magistrates for permission for his brother to be committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, with him; which request was readily complied with, both by the magistrates and Mr. Parkin, there being now no reason for their being kept separate: they will therefore remain in that prison until the next Old Bailey Sessions, when they will be removed to Newgate, and afterward, by an order of Court, be taken to Oxford for trial.

Mrs. Lee (late Rachael-Fanny-Antonina Dashwood) has no children. She was married, about 1794, to Matthew-Allen Lee, esq.; and after the marriage, a settlement was made of her property by the Court of Chancery, by which nearly the whole of her property was vested in the trust of Mr. Parkin and three other gentlemen, who were authorized to pay a certain sum to Mrs. Lee for her own sole and separate use: and in 1795 a separation took place, when it was agreed that Mrs. L. should receive 1000*l.* per year for her life, which has been paid to her ever since that period, she continuing to live separate from her said husband, who is still living.

Wednesday, January 18.

Being the anniversary on which the festival in honour of the birth of our gracious Queen, who is now in her 60th year, is celebrated, the same was observed with all the customary testimonies of joy and splendour. The Royal Family breakfasted together at Buckingham House; when his Majesty, not finding himself sufficiently recovered from the severe rheumatism he has lately felt, to undergo the fatigues of the drawing-room, signified his intention of not attending. Many splendid carriages were launched on this occasion. The appearance of these, as well as the brilliancy of the illuminations, were much eclipsed by the unfavourable state of the weather. In the evening, her Majesty gave a concert at Buckingham-house to about 150 persons.

Friday, January 20.

This day, F. Smith was tried at the Old

Bailey, for the wilful murder of T. Millwood. The circumſtances were, that the neighbourhood of Hammerſmith has been infeſted for ſome time paſt with a pretended ghoſt (with circumſtances too ridiculous to mention), which F. Smith was determined to put a ſtop to; when unfortunately T. Millwood, a young man wholly unconnected with the plot came in his way, and was ſhot. The jury firſt found the priſoner guilty of *Manſlaughter*; but, this verdict being improper, they, on the ſuggeſtion of the Lord Chief Baron and all the Judges preſent, found the priſoner guilty of *Murder*.—On the 24th inſt. the above Francis Smith received his Majeſty's pardon, on condition of being impriſoned one year.

Tueſday, January 24.

In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Erſkine moved for a writ of *Certiorari*, to remove into that Court the conviction of Mr. Dowley before the magiſtrates of Surrey, for certain fines he had incurred while in the Southwark cavalry. Mr. Erſkine admitted the legality of the conviction under the 43d of the King, chap. 121, ſection 14; but thought the caſe, taking the whole of the facts into conſideration, a fit ſubject for their Lordſhips' deciſion. Mr. Dowley admitted that he had enrolled himſelf in the corps alluded to; but, in his defence, ſaid, "that he was no longer a member of that corps." He had received a letter from his commanding officer, informing him, that, if he did not attend certain drills, he would be diſmiſſed. Mr. Dowley, finding ſuch attendance wholly incompatible with his buſineſs as a corn-dealer, was compelled to write for anſwer, that he could not comply with the letter of inſtructions; and therefore ſent in his reſignation. This, however, was not accepted; the fines for non-attendance were impoſed; and, a conviction taking place, a diſtreſs and ſale was made of Mr. Dowley's property to the amount claimed. "The queſtion," Mr. Erſkine ſaid, "for their Lordſhips to decide was, whether or not Mr. Dowley, under the peculiar circumſtances of the caſe, was ſubject to the fines; and that," ſaid Mr. Erſkine, "will depend upon his right to reſign." The learned Counſel then took a ſhort review of all the Volunteer Acts; concluding with "his firm conviction that a Volunteer, enrolled under the Acts alluded to, had an unqueſtionable right to reſign; and that the Legiſlature conſidered the ſervice purely ſpontaneous, truſting to the ſame motive for its continuance which has operated to give it birth. At the ſame time he was aware, that the moment a member of a Volunteer Corps withdrew himſelf, or was diſcharged for neglect or other cauſe, from that moment he became amenable to the compulſory ſtatutes; and, though he ſhould have been previouſly exempted from the militia ballot by reaſon of his enrolment, yet, if drawn under that exemption, he was liable to be called on; and if the vacancy that he ſhould have filled but for his then exemption be filled up, he might be made to ſerve as a ſupernumerary till a freſh vacancy ſhould occur." After alluding to the neceſſity Miniſters had of checking the Volunteer ſervice of the country, which, he ſaid, had nearly ſwallowed up the male population of the kingdom, Mr. Erſkine called their Lordſhips' attention again to Mr. Dowley, who, he would affirm, had withdrawn his ſervices from no diſhonourable motives. He was ready, Mr. Erſkine ſaid, to ſacrifice his life in the ſervice of his country; but it was important that he ſhould not ſacrifice his family. Mr. Erſkine concluded by ſaying, that there was no want of Volunteers, nor any neceſſity for forcing a continuance of their ſervice longer than they were diſpoſed to give it. Lord Ellenborough deſired Mr. Erſkine to take the *Certiorari*.

[An article, entitled "The Opinion of Mr. Erſkine on the Volunteer Act," has ſince excited conſiderable attention. This opinion conſiſts of long commentaries upon the Act, and is prefaced by the remark, that the Acts of Parliament do not authorize the arbitrary alterations of the original engagements of the Volunteers.]

A miſunderſtanding between Lieutenant-colonel Tierney and one of the companies of the Southwark Volunteers has led to the eſtabliſhment of a principle applicable to the whole Volunteer ſyſtem. The Reſolutions of the 3d company declared, "That as the choice of officers was veſted in them in the firſt inſtance, ſo the right of election remained with them at the preſent time; expreſſing their ſurprize and diſſatisfaction on the nomination, by the Lieutenant-colonel, of a ſtranger to a vacant commiſſion." Theſe reſolutions were ſubmitted for the opinion of his Majeſty; and the King deſired Mr. Yorke to write to Lord Teignmouth, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, to expreſs his perfect approbation of Lieut.-col. Tierney's conduct, and his concern that the company ſhould entertain ſo erroneous an opinion of the terms on which the tender of their ſervices was accepted; it never having been his Majeſty's intention that the vacancies which might happen amongſt the officers of corps ſhould be filled up in the manner which has been ſuppoſed. It adds, "The corps once being eſtabliſhed, his Majeſty expects that your Lordſhip, as Vice-lieutenant in the county of Surrey, will recommend proper perſons to fill up the vacancies as they may ariſe among the officers, in the full confidence that the Commanding Officer of the corps will from time to time be conſulted as to the merits and qualifications of ſuch perſons as may have pretenſions to ſucceed." Lord Teignmouth communicated this letter to the corps; and further obſerved, that it is his Majeſty's

pleaſure

pleaſure that the ſervices of thoſe individuals, who ſhall adhere to reſolutions ſo adverſe to a proper ſubordination, ſhall be diſcontinued; in which caſe, he requeſted them to deliver up their arms, &c. Theſe letters being read at the head of the regiment, the third company ſtill perſiſted in their objections. They thought the letters of too ſerious a nature to be anſwered in a few minutes, and wiſhed to have an opportunity of conſidering them. The company was then ordered to be ſuſpended until ſome future determination of the queſtion. Each man went individually to the Captain's houſe, and lodged his arms; it being their determination not to diſband, if poſſible, but to hold themſelves in readineſs to anſwer any call which the country may have upon them. The Light Infantry company has alſo been ſuſpended; and the 3d company have come to the determination of not returning without gaining the exerciſe of what they conceive to be their juſt privileges. They deny ever having heard Mr. Tierney ſay, that after the regiment was formed he would allow of no farther elections by the Corps.

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

LADY AUGUSTA MURRAY, *v.* HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, *and others.*

This bill was filed by Lady Auguſta Murray, praying, amongſt other things, that the defendant, Mr. Coutts, might be reſtrained, by an injunction of the Court, from paying to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex a ſum of 4000*l.* per annum, part of an annual penſion of 12,000*l.* ſettled upon his Royal Highneſs; and which ſum of 4000*l.* had been ſettled by deed upon Lady Auguſta, in conſideration of her educating and maintaining the children ſhe already had, or might have, by his Royal Highneſs. It alſo ſtated, that Mr. Coutts received the 12,000*l.* under the authority of a power of attorney from the Duke of Suſſex, who was at preſent at Liſbon, and out of the juriſdiction of the Court. The motion was reſiſted, upon the ground that Mr. Coutts was merely authorized to receive this money under a letter of attorney, and accountable to his conſtituent alone for the application of it. The Lord Chancellor ſaid, that he never recollected a ſimilar caſe, where the grantor of the deed was not before the Court, and who, if preſent, might ſet up many objections, which might perhaps be fatal to the exiſtence of the inſtrument. His Lordſhip ſaid, it was impoſſible, in this ſtage of the cauſe, to grant the injunction as prayed; but that he ſaw no objection to reſtrain Mr. Coutts from receiving the money at all at preſent; and, if the plaintiff choſe to make any other motion, he ſhould certainly hear it, aſſiſted by the judgments of the Maſter of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

Saturday, January 28.

A perſon at *Stepney* has obtained a patent for building ſhips with two keels, one on each ſide the middle line, and diſtant from it one-ſixth of the average breadth at loading draft of water, varying a little according to the fulneſs or ſharpneſs of the veſſel. By this means it is ſuppoſed that a ſhip driven on ſhore will keep upright; and being alſo ſtronger, will be leſs in danger of working her planks looſe, and of being bilged by overhanging, &c.

In the beginning of this month, ſome workmen digging to repair the pipes in Leadenhall-ſtreet, oppoſite the Eaſt India Houſe, ten feet below the ſurface of the ſtreet, ſtruck upon ſomething ſolid, which proved to be a beautiful Roman teſſelated pavement, forming, when entire, a ſquare of nine feet, in the centre of which, within an elegantly-adorned circle of about three feet diameter, was a figure of *Bacchus*, in a green mantle, holding in his left hand a thyrſus dreſſed with ivy, and in his right a goblet, his brows crowned with ivy, ſitting on a tiger in full ſpeed, his head inclined to the neck of the beaſt, who turns his head back at his rider. This circle is ſurrounded by three circular borders of different patterns, and in each angle is a cup with two handles. The margin to the wall was filled up with plain red tiles. The pavement has been raiſed in pieces, under the direction of Mr. Wilkins, librarian to the Company, and depoſited, for the preſent, in a room adjoining to the library, till it can be completely arranged and put together; and we doubt not that, by the attention of Mr. W. the whole will be communicated to the publick in a manner well worthy the attention of the Antiquary. Fragments of an urn, which contained a few bones, were found at the ſame time.

Tueſday, January 31.

As a proof of the unprecedented openneſs of the ſeaſon, the polyanthus, the crocus, and the garden daiſy, are in full bloom; the lilac has ſpread its foliage, and the complexion of the graſs-fields is that of May. The Robin is ſweetly in ſong, and the rooks and daws begin to rob the farmers of their dry ſticks, while the loquacious ſparrows round his cow-crib would perſuade us, that

"January is the Father of Love!"

RECIPE FOR A CONSUMPTION.—Take freſh nettles every day (thoſe of the fineſt green are the beſt), preſs out the juice, and give the patient a table-ſpoonful before riſing in the morning, repeating the doſe at noon and bed-time, with a tea-cup-full of red burgundy or port, after the juice. The diet of the patient to conſiſt of ſoup, or broth, containing the expreſſed nettles, and good roaſt beef or mutton: he is not to be allowed to eat any thing ſour, or highly ſeaſoned. This remedy has long been uſed by a medical man of the firſt eminence in Germany, and has juſt been tranſmitted to a gentleman in Dorſetſhire.

Vol. LXXIII. p. 386. A beautiful and elegant monument, executed by Westmacot, has been lately erected in the churchyard of the parish of Bidborough, in Kent, to the memory of the late dowager Countess of Darnley, with this inscription on the North side of the sarcophagus:

"To the memory of
MARY Dowager Countess of Darnley,
only daughter and heiress of John Stoyte, Esq.
of Street, in the county of Westmeath,
in Ireland,
and wife of John Earl of Darnley.
Born October 18, 1747.
Died March 27, 1803.
Aged 55."

P. 1190. The magnificent library of the late Thomas Astle, esq. is, by the direction of his will, to be sold in the course of the Spring: a collection highly interesting to the lovers of literature in general, but particularly to the lovers of English antiquity and English history. It will be a matter of great gratification to those who know how to appreciate that splendid collection of Saxon Charasters, Saxon MSS. antient Registers, and other documents, tending to the illustration of our early Constitution and History (and to which the publick are so highly indebted for many of the learned Essays presented to them by Mr. Astle), that they are not to be separated; but are bequeathed by him to his noble friend the Marquis of Buckingham, to be added to his magnificent library at Stowe; which will now have the singular advantage of uniting in it, and that of the venerable and learned Charles O'Connor, the Antiquary of Ireland, the most valuable and the earliest Illustrations of Irish and of Saxon Antiquity. The condition of the legacy is, that the Marquis pay 500l. to Mr. A's Executors. Should this be declined, the MSS. are to be offered on the same terms to the British Museum. Many of the antient Saxon Rolls and Charters have been already communicated to the publick; and the specimens of the Irish MSS. so far as they tend to illustrate the remote history of that kingdom, its laws, its customs, and the progress of society and sciences in it, have been for some years digested, under the immediate eye of the Marquis, by the grandson of the very learned collector of these valuable materials, and will, we trust, speedily make a most inestimable addition to this most interesting branch of literature.

P. 1193. At the sale of Mr. Fenoulhet's effects, at his house at Enfield, Jan. 23, was "An amber snuff-box, studded and mounted with gold. This celebrated box *laid the foundation of the fortune of the late Fieldmarshal Wade.*" The story here alluded to will be found in our vol. XLI. p. 119 (misprinted in the Index 179); where it will appear that the box belonged to the Marshal, who, at a gaming-party, having forgotten that he had put it into his own pocket, charged the supposed loss of it on an officer of mean appearance, who sat next him, and who refused to be searched in public for reasons so much to his honour that the Marshal presented *him* with a captain's commission, and a purse of guineas, to enable him to join his regiment.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, in Camden-street, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Vallancey, a son.

At Gogar-house, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Charles Jenkinson, esq. a son.

At Mill-house, Richmond, co. York, the wife of Peter Maire, esq. a son.

At Thistleton, Lady Mary Fludyer, a son.

The wife of Edmund Pleydell, esq. of 1st foot-guards, a still-born child.

At Harbridge, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-col. Griffiths, a son.

The wife of G. A. Robinson, esq. of Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, a son.

In Devonshire-place, the wife of J. D. Porcher, esq. a daughter.

Jan. 1. The wife of Christopher Waterton, esq. of Woodlands, near Doncaster, co. York, a daughter.

2. At Gautby, co. Lincoln, Lady Theodosia Vyner, a daughter.

3. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of Capt. Butt, R. N. a daughter.

4. In Portland-place, the wife of Herbert Jarrett, esq. a daughter.

5. In the New road, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Capt. William-Henry Maxwell, of 3d foot-guards, a daughter.

6. The wife of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office, a still-born child.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Dyke, of the Coldstream guards, a son.

8. At Chelsea, the wife of J. R. C. Richardson, esq. of twins.

The lady of Sir Tho. Dalrymple Hesketh, bart. of Rufford-hall, co. Lancaster, a son.

9. In Old Broad-street, the wife of William Thornton, esq. a son and heir.

14. In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. John Royds, a son.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Col. Roberts, a daughter.

The wife of John Hill, esq. of Hardwick, co. Salop, a son.

16. At Redgrave-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Rear-admiral Wilson, a daughter.

At her house in York, the lady of Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. of Keddlethorpe-park, a daughter.

17. At Felbrigg, Norfolk, the wife of Capt. Lukin, R. N. a son.

The wife of Francis Blithe Harries, esq. of Benthall, a son.

18. At his seat at Wormersley, co. York, the lady of the Hon. Edw. Harvey Hawke, lieutenant-colonel of the West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry, a son.

At

At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, Lady Elizabeth Norman, a daughter.

19. In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Harriet Leonard, a daughter.

At Hampſtead, the wife of Tho. Neave, eſq. a daugh. which died ſoon after its birth.

In Mortimer-ſtreet, the wife of Bernard Dewes, eſq. of Wellſbourn, co. Warw. a ſon.

20. At Baldock, Herts, the wife of Geo. Fitz-John, eſq. two daughters.

22. In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the Counteſs of Banbury, a ſon.

At Wotton-houſe, co. Glouceſter, the wife of Capt. Tremenheere, of the Royal Marines, a ſon.

The wife of Capt. Cunningham, R.N. a dau.

The wife of Capt. J. Whyte, R.N. a dau.

23. In Hans-place, the wife of J. Leach, eſq. a ſon and heir.

The wife of Edmund-Thomas Waters, eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet, a daughter.

25. In York-place, Portman-ſquare, the lady of Sir Home Popham, a daughter.

29. The wife of W. Moore, eſq. of Doctors Commons, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. ..... AT Edinburgh, Lord John Campbell, ſecond ſon of the Duke of Argyle, to Miſs Campbell, daughter of William C. eſq. of Fairfield.

At Stanton, co. Derby, John Capper, eſq. of Ely-place, London, to the third daughter of the late Walter Biddulph, eſq. of Burton-under-Needwood, co. Stafford.

Rev. Samuel Cole, chaplain to the Duke of Clarence, to Miſs Griffiths.

At Eaſtwood, Notts, Mr. F. H. Cby, of Aldermanbury, London, merchant, to Miſs Elizabeth Cheſlyn.

Jan. 1. Mr. J. Barfield, printer to the Prince of Wales, to Elizabeth, youngeſt daugh. of Cha. Johnſon, eſq. of Hereford.

2. Mr. Charles Vint, of Wheatfield, co. Oxford, to the ſecond daughter of J. Linders, eſq. of Tetſworth.

Rev. D. W. Davies, to Miſs Louiſa Greenall, daughter of the Rev. T. G. of Cranbrook, in Kent.

At Yatton-Keynell, Rev. Thomas Hooper, to Eliza, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Dr. Godfrey, of Walcot parade, Bath.

At Maitlandfield, in Scotland, Alexander Ogilvy, eſq. to Miſs Marcia Napier, daughter of the Hon. Gen. N.

At Oxford, Rev. William Carey, M.A. head-maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, to the only daughter of the Rev. William Sheepſhanks, miniſter of St. John's, in Leeds.

Mr. John Hankinſon, of Croſt's Bank, co. Lanc. to Miſs Williamſon, of Aſhton.

3. At Edinburgh, Capt. Thomas Philipps Howard, of the 23d light dragoons, and major of brigade on the North Britiſh ſtaff, to the only daugh. of the Ld. Juſtice Clerk.

At Madron, near Penzance, in Cornwall, Rev. Wm. Hockin, jun. reſtor of the pariſhes of Philleck and Gwythian, to Miſs Williams, dau. of Rev. Ant. W. of Trenear.

Mr. Edmund Lye, eldeſt ſon of Geo. L. eſq. of Bath, to Miſs Anne Wanſey, daughter of Mr. W. W. of Warminſter.

At Fintray-houſe, in Scotland, Robert Wallace, eſq to Miſs Margaret Forbes, dau. of Sir Wm. F. bart. of Craigievar.

4. Rev. J. Walton, M.A. rector of Birdbrook, Eſſex, to the third daughter of Thomas Fenn, eſq. of Ballindor, in ſame county.

John Beale, eſq. of Chediſtone-hall, Suffolk, to Miſs E. Moore, of Halesworth.

5. John Longden, eſq. of Alicant, to Miſs Williams, of Belmont-place, Lambeth.

Ralph Caldwell, eſq. of Hilbrowe, co. Norfolk, to Louiſa, daugh. of Sir J. Iſham, bart. of Lamport, co. Northampton.

At Dundas caſtle, Sir William Pulteney, bart. of Weſterhall, to the widow of And. Stuart, eſq. of Caſtlemilk and Torrance.

At Margam, co. Glamorgan, the Rev. Richard Pritchard, of Calenna, to Miſs Llewelyn, of Bromhill.

6. At Queen-ſquare chapel, Mr. C. Lucas, linen-draper, to Miſs M. Bailey, of Bond-ſt.

G. W. Syms, eſq. of Oxford, to Miſs Gwynne, daughter of the Rev. William G. of Lewes, Suſſex.

At Edinburgh, William Birkmyre, eſq. enſign in the Renfrewſhire militia, to the only daughter of William Rutherford, eſq. of Elkbank.

7. At Monmouth, Mr. Bowley, of Cirenceſter, to Miſs Davy, of Pool-Holme.

8. At Manchester, Thomas Skitt, eſq. captain of the Warrington Volunteers, to Miſs Marianne Lowndes, daughter of the late Thomas L. eſq. of London.

9. At Paddington, Thomas Norris, eſq. ſon of Jeremiah N. eſq. of Norwich, to the eldeſt daughter of John Baker, eſq. of St. George's-row, Hyde-park.

Mr. Richard Baynes, of Bocking, Eſſex, to Eliza, youngeſt daughter of Philemon Rolfe, eſq. of Rayne-lodge.

At Manchester, Mr. John Walker, timber-merchant, to Miſs Frances Gregory.

At Dumfries, Rev. Wm. Adair, rector of Fermoy, in Ireland, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Malcolm, town-clerk of Dumfries.

10. Rev. F. Bedford, of Petherwyn, co. Cornwall, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Jn. Whitter, eſq. of Bradninch, Devon.

At Lichfield, Mr. Jarvis, jun. of Pinwell-lodge, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Theodoſia-Mary Fletcher, of Hatſelour-hall, co. Stafford.

At Enfield, Rev. Jn. Oliver, of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, to Miſs Dod, of Enfield, daughter and heireſs of the late William D. eſq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Oxford, Rev. Charles Barker, late ſtudent of Chriſt Church, and canon of Wells, to Miſs C. E. Blacker, daughter of Dr. B. of Wells.

11. At Totnham, Rev. William Stracy, to

to the eldeſt daughter of H. Steward, eſq. of that place.

Rev. Chriſtopher Croft, of Cawood, to Miſs Milner, of Sherburn.

12. John Wood, eſq. of New Bridge-ſtr. Blackfriers, to Miſs Flint, of Grafton-ſtr.

In the Iſle of Wight, Dr. Buffa, phyſician to his Majeſty's forces, to the widow of the late Wm. Rayhould, eſq. of Sutton-Coldfield, co. Warwick.

Mr. Silas E. Martyn, of St. Columb Minor, to Miſs Symons, of St. Minver.

13. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Charles Turner, eſq. of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, to Miſs Athill, dau of Samuel A. eſq. of Antigua.

14. John Ingram Lockhart, eſq. of Bedford-row, to the only child of Francis Waſtie, eſq. of Haſeley-houſe, co. Oxford.

16. At Blithfield, co. Stafford, the Rev. Richard Levett, to Louiſa, fourth daughter of the Rev. William Baſſet.

At Bath, Martin Demay, eſq. to Miſs Frances-Elizabeth Lombard, daughter of the late Richard L. eſq. of Stapleton.

Mr. Commins, attorney, of Penzance, to Lydia, youngeſt daughter of the late Joſeph Edyvean, eſq. of that place.

17. Mr. Samuel Hardacre, of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, to Miſs Charlotte Errington, of Yarmouth.

18. John Sheddon, eſq. of the 15th light dragoons, ſon of Robert S. eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, to the youngeſt daughter of Matthew Lewis, eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

At Wincheſter, D. Page, eſq. barrack-maſter there, to Miſs C. Tiller, of Ealing, in Hampſhire.

19. Rev. John Norman Ord, rector of Wheathampſtead, Herts, to Miſs Cockſedge, only daugh. of Tho. C. eſq. of Bury, Suff.

In Bridewell chapel, John Le Meſurier, eſq. major of 89th foot, to Miſs Perchard, daught. of Alderman P. of Chatham-place.

23. At Pancras church, C. Armſtrong, eſq. ſurgeon on the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Dorothy Wood, ſiſter of Sir Francis W. bart.

24. Arthur Thiſtlewood, eſq. of Lincoln, to Miſs Jane Worſley.

DEATHS.

1803. AT Columbo, in Ceylon, Lieut.

Jan. . . . John Ker, of the 19th regiment of infantry.

March . . . . At Goa, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut.-col. Robert Ker, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Sept. 22. At Piſa, Angiolo Fabroni, curator of the Univerſity there, &c. &c. and generally known in the literary world by his biographies of Italian literati of the ſeventeenth and eighteenth centuries; of which work eighteen volumes have already appeared, and the nineteenth had been prepared for the preſs by the author. Fabroni was born at Marradi, in Tuſcany, Feb. 7, 1732. He acquired the firſt rudiments of ſcience at Faenza, and afterwards in the college of Bandinelli, at Rome, where he continued to purſue his ſtudies, and at laſt obtained a canonry. A vacancy occurring of the office of prior of the church of St. Lorenzo, at Florence, he was appointed to fill that place by the Duke Peter Leopold: here he remained two years, till he was called to Piſa. Fabroni was highly eſteemed by the above-mentioned Grand Duke and his ſucceſſors, who availed themſelves of his advice relative to the affairs and adminiſtration of the Univerſity; and likewiſe enabled him to travel, for the purpoſe of enlarging his knowledge. He carried on an extenſive epiſtolary correſpondence with foreign literati, and was much valued by many princes. He had begun his great biographical work before he left Rome. Beſides this work, he likewiſe wrote ſeparate biographies of Coſmo, Lorenzo, Leo, and other diſtinguiſhed princes of the houſe of Medici, and many panegyricks on celebrated learned men, partly in the Latin, and partly in the Italian language. To theſe may likewiſe be added the *Giornale de Letterati*, which he had begun to edit at Piſa in 1771, and which he continued till the 102d volume. Two years before his death, he publiſhed ſome devotional tracts, with which he declared himſelf to be better ſatisfied than with all his preceding works. He left the bulk of his property, amounting to about fifteen hundred ſcudi, to the poor, or to public charitable inſtitutions; and all the Claſſics in his library, conſiſting of the beſt editions, to his nephew, Raphael Fabroni.

Oct. 15. At Jamaica, Charles Fyſſe, eſq. youngeſt ſon of David F. eſq. of Drumgieth, in Scotland.

Dec. 12. At Rome, in his 51ſt year, the Portugueſe embaſſador, Alexander de Souza Holſtein.

15. Mr. Dru Drury, late a goldſmith and jeweller in the Strand, but had retired from buſineſs ſome years. He had ſuffered great pain many years from a complaint that was thought to be an enlargement of the proſtrate gland; but, on examination after his death, there were found, at the neck of the bladder, three large ſtones of a round oval ſhape, upwards of two inches long and a full inch deep, which weighed about two ounces each ſtone. Mr. D. was a fellow of the Linnean Society, and many years a collector of natural hiſtory, particularly inſects, which he had procured latterly to a great extent, and had written three quarto volumes on the ſubject, a work well known to the profeſſors of entomology. He was of a very antient family, and, it is believed, was lineally deſcended from Sir Dru Drury, in Queen Elizabeth's time. His ſon ſucceeded to his buſineſs; and his daughter was married to Mr. André, merchant in the City, uncle to Major A.

16. At

16. At Leiceſter, aged 80, greatly lamented by all her acquaintance, Mrs Wilſon, relict of Mr. W. Draper, formerly of Leiceſter, and mother of Mr. James W. late of Newington, Surrey, recorded in vol. LXVII. p. 1132, and niece of Cheſelden, the great anatomiſt, who made ſo conſpicuous a figure in the reign of George the Second. She was a lady of rare and excellent virtues. As a Chriſtian, her belief was firm and rational, the reſult of much ſerious enquiry; her conduct upright, uniform, and exemplary; candid and benevolent to all; her piety fervent, humble, and devout; the affectionate wife, the tender parent, the ſincere friend; and, notwithſtanding her confined fortune, humane and charitable in her attention to the poor, who have loſt a kind benefactreſs. Her three ſurviving children will long lament the loſs of ſo excellent a mother.

At the Prince George inn at Plymouth, ſuddenly, having gone to bed, a few hours before, ſeemingly in perfect health, aged upwards of 70, Mr. John Brooke, a reſpectable wine-merchant at Exeter. He has left a widow and numerous family; and has died generally regretted, as a ſincere friend and a truly honeſt man. He was a member of the Chamber of Exeter, and ſerved the office of chief magiſtrate 1797.

18. At Weimar, the Rev. John-George Herder, ſuperintendant-general of the clergy of Saxe-Weimar, and one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed German writers. He was born at Morungen, in Pruſſia, Auguſt 25, 1741. Lavater has given his portrait in the IIId part of his "Phyſiognomy."

24. In his 43d year, after a long illneſs, his Serene Highneſs George Duke of Saxe-Meiningen; born Feb. 4, 1761. His Ducheſs (Chriſtiana daughter of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg) has been declared regent.

28. At Vienna, of a paralytic ſtroke, in his 79th year, the Miniſter-plenipotentiary from Hanover, Baron Von Muhl, many years ſenior of the diplomatic corps.

30. In her 80th year, Mrs. Sarah Ramſay, daughter of the late Alexander R. eſq. provoſt of Glaſgow, and ſpouſe to the Rev. Dr. Laing, of Newlands.

LATELY, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Bellerophon, off Cape François, in his 21ſt year, Lieut. James Johnſton, of the Royal Marines, youngeſt ſon of John J. eſq. of Violet Bank.

At Tinderhook, in America, Mr. Beverley Bennet, a very worthy young man, aged 25. He was killed in the following manner: With ſome other young men, he was ſetting off on a fowling-party; ſome of them were puſhing off the canoe, in which a gun was laid, the lock ſuppoſed to be half-cocked, when the motion of the canoe ſhaking the piece, it went off, and diſcharged the contents into Mr. B's head, blowing out his eyes, and entering the ſkull upon which he fell dead on the ſpot. On repairing to the ſcene of diſtreſs, his mother was ſo ſhocked at the ſpectacle, that ſhe fell into fits, which continued upon her five hours, when ſhe was with difficulty recovered by medical aſſiſtance.

At her eſtate near Tours, Madame Hilligſborg. Her death is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the extreme exertion which ſhe had invariably uſed in her profeſſion. As a dancer, ſhe will long be remembered by the frequenters of the Opera. She poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, thoſe winning charms of face and manner which captivate by a look, and faſcinate by a ſmile; her ſtyle of dancing was chaſte and ſimple, and her execution light and elegant. The ſymmetry of her form was univerſally admired; her limbs, delicately round, were exactly proportioned; nor has ſhe ever been excelled in that juſt management of the body which confers ſuperior dignity on the art, exhibiting to the eye of taſte an exquiſite model of perfection. She has left a daughter. A few months previous to her demiſe ſhe married a young gentleman of good family in France, of the name of Beaumont; and, on her death-bed, earneſtly entreated him to marry again.

At Genoa, the Abbé Gaſpard Oderigo, a learned antiquary, and formerly hiſtoriographer of the Genoeſe Republick.

At Waterford, in Ireland, Miſs Lee, eldeſt daughter of Edward L. eſq. M. P.

At St. Andrew's, in Scotland, Mr. Wm. Baron, profeſſor of belles lettres and logick in that Univerſity.

In St. Andrew's-ſquare, Edinburgh, the relict of Lieut.-general James Robertſon, of Newbigging, co. Fife, late colonel of the 76th foot, and the laſt Britiſh governor of New York, in America.

At Dundee, Mr. Jn. Thomas, merchant.

At Bredifholme-houſe, in his 32d year, of apoplexy, much eſteemed and regretted, Mr. Robert Haig, factor.

At Doncaſter, co. York, aged 93, Mr. Collinſon, one of the common council of that corporation.

Aged 71, Mr. Ben. Wood, of Brockhole, near Doncaſter, a well-known fox-hunter.

Almoſt inſtantaneouſly, while ſitting at dinner with his family, Mr. George-William Brown, of Hull, ſtationer.

Aged 69, Mr. Ralph Metcalfe, of Malton; who had been proprietor of the ſtage-waggon between York and that place near 50 years, and was highly reſpected.

At her houſe in Durham, after a few days illneſs, aged 77, Mrs. Wharton, relict of Thomas W. eſq. of Old Park, and mother of one of the preſent M. P. for the city of Durham.

At Modbury barracks, after a ſhort illneſs of a fever, aged 58, Mr. Sam. Street, quarter-maſter in the 1ſt dragoon guards.

The

The wife of John Leigh, eſq. of Oughtrington, co. Cheſter.

In Truro, Mr. Benjamin Magor, aſſayer of copper ore under the Cheadle Company and Meſſrs. Williams and Grenfell.

Suddenly, while going to bed, apparently in good health and ſpirits, Hoblyn Peter, eſq. of Pentorthon, near Padſtow.

At Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Miller, jun. ſon of Tho. M. eſq. agent-victualler there.

After a ſhort illneſs, —— Graves, eſq. eldeſt ſon of John G. eſq. of Barley-houſe, near Exeter.

At Plymouth, after a ſevere and lingering illneſs, Lieut. P. Vaillant, R. N. only ſon of Rear-admiral Iſaac V.

Aged 89, Mr. Wm. Shipley, of Manchester. He had the honour of projecting and eſtabliſhing the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, at the Adelphi.

Mr. T. Pollard, of the Bay Horſe inn, Houghton-lane, near Preſton, in Lancaſhire. His death was occaſioned by too freely rearing his chair whilſt in converſation, whence it was carried beyond its equilibrium, and in his fall he pitched on his elbow, which brought on a mortification, that ended in his death within three days after the accident.

At Anderby, co. Lincoln, Mr. Edward Marſlight, a reputable farmer and grazier.

At Spilſby, aged 45, Mr. John Smith.

At his houſe, New Crook, near Chorley, aged 82, Samuel Crook, eſq.

At Cods, co. Stafford, in his 79th year, John Stubbs, eſq.

Aged 97, Mr. John Hill, of Turley-green, co. Salop. He was well known in his neighbourhood for wit and vivacity; and ſuch was his love for the ſports of the field, that he joined in the chace only a fortnight previous to his death.

Aged 56, Mr. George Barton, of Caſtlecre-lodge, Norfolk; whoſe talents as an agriculturiſt are well known.

In his 7th year, the only ſon of the Rev. Jn. Forth, of Gunthorpe, near Caſtle-Howard.

At Cirencester, Mr. John Johnſon, late of Oakley, Wilts, yeoman. Among his property were found 144 crown-pieces of the reign of Queen Anne, which appeared to have been but little circulated; 20 half-crowns, 6 dollars, a number of bank-notes and guineas; beſides ſeveral large and curious gold pieces of conſiderable value. Mr. J. being a bachelor, his landed property, which was copyhold, deſcends to the lord of the manor of Oakley.

Rev. T. Stock, M. A. rector of St. John the Baptiſt, perpetual curate of St. Aldgate, Gloucester, and vicar of Glaſbury, co. Brecon. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that this truly modeſt Divine was the firſt ſuggeſtor of the excellent plan for Sunday-ſchools through out the kingdom, which was taken up and forwarded by the benevolent Mr. Raikes, a reſpectable printer at Gloucester.

At his father's houſe at Bewdley, in his 28th year, the Rev. T. Aylesbury Roberts, M. A. of Chriſt Church, Oxford, and vicar of Hagley, co. Worceſter, to which he had been preſented, only a few months ſince, by Lord Lyttelton.

Rev. Wm. Thomas, rector of Fobbing, Eſſex. He married, May 1800, the relict of Lieut. Wilkinſon, of the Royal Buckinghamſhire militia.

At Parſloe, in Eſſex, John Gaſcoyne Fanſhawe, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

The wife of Thomas Morſe, eſq. of Lound, Suffolk; whoſe excellent diſpoſition and amiable manners endeared her to numerous friends and acquaintance.

After a lingering indiſpoſition, which ſhe ſupported with exemplary fortitude, the wife of Mr. Charles Birch, of Manchester.

In Bathwick-ſtreet, Bath, after a long illneſs, the wife of Mr. S. Kirkham, jun.

At Wells, near Bath, Lieut. Hopper, of the 10th battalion of the Army of Reſerve, late of the 36th foot.

Thomas Maddocks, eſq. of Brompton-houſe, in Shropſhire.

At Reading, Berks, Wm. Fowler, eſq. of Kirland, in Cornwall.

At Kentiſh-town, Fletcher Main, eſq.

Aged 73, Mr. Benjamin Norris, 57 years ſhopman to an eminent houſe in the iron-mongery trade in Southwark.

Suddenly, Mr. Benjamin Beet, of Printing-houſe-ſquare, Black-friers, coal-merch.

1804. *Jan.* .... At Winteringham, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 30, Mr. David Stephenſon, miller.

At Cromwell, in the neighbourhood of Newark, Notts, aged 91, Mrs. Swallow, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother of 110 children.

Mrs. Bennett, a widow lady, of Harrington, near Weſtburton, Suſſex. One thouſand guineas were found in an old ſtocking in one of her bureaus.

At her father's houſe at Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, aged 32, Mrs. Dixon, third daughter of Mr. Farrow.

At Barming, Mr. Selby, leaving a wife and nine children to lament their loſs.

At Hackney, the Rev. James Stubbs, ſenior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1746. M. A. 1750.

Aged 16, Miſs Colin Campbell Sinoe, youngeſt daughter of Capt. John S. of Mile-end.

Aged 74, Mrs. Anne Pierce, a maiden lady, of Portman-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

Jan. 1. After a very lingering diſorder, which ſhe bore with the moſt reſigned fortitude, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. P. the actor, of Drury-lane theatre.

At Barton, Edward Dymoke, eſq. late of Sauſethorpe, co. Lincoln.

In George-ſquare, Edinburgh, Colonel James Abercromby.

On Summer-hill, Dublin, after a few hours illneſs, the wife of Counſellor Beresford.

2. At the houſe of her brother, Colonel Newton, in Southover, Mrs. Barton, relict of the late Dr. B. phyſician on the ſtaff.

At Sidmouth, Devon, much lamented, the wife of James Williams, eſq. of Clapton, Middleſex, and eldeſt daughter of the late William Money, eſq. of Walthamſtow, co. Eſſex.

At Shaftſon, of a conſumption, Mr. Edward Buckland, jun. one of the coroners of the county of Dorſet; a young man univerſally eſteemed.

At Portlock, aged 95 years and 10 months, Mrs. Mary Day, mother of Mr. Edward D. of that place.

After a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with true Chriſtian fortitude, aged 80, Mrs. Grace Jefferſon, widow of the late Mr. John J. farmer and grazier, of Chingford-green, near Woodford, Eſſex; whoſe goodneſs of heart will long be remembered by the poor and diſtreſſed of the neighbourhood in which ſhe lived, to whom ſhe was at all times liberal without oſtentation.

In Pond-ſtreet, Hampſtead, in his 75th year, Adam Beyer, eſq.

At Hyde-park-corner, Lady Andrews, relict of the late Sir Joſeph Andrews, and wife of Col. Dalrymple.

At Dundee, in his 82d year, Alexander Rankine, eſq. of Coulton.

3. At Bath, Sir Wm. Manſell, bart. of Iſcoed, in Carmarthenſhire.

At Dodworth, co. York, Miſs Filewood, of Silkſtone. A dreadful mortality has attended this amiable family: the father, mother, ſon, and two daughters, have all died within a few weeks of each other.

At Lullingſtone caſtle, Kent, in her 71ſt year, Dame Philadelphia Payne Dyke, wife of Sir John Dixon D. bart. She was the only daughter and heireſs of the late George Horne, eſq. of London.

At the Rookery, Woodford, Eſſex, the wife of Peter Godfrey, eſq. and youngeſt daugh. of the late Sir Joſhua Rowley, bart.

At his houſe in Percy-ſtreet, after a lingering illneſs, Charles Conolly, eſq.

At Edinburgh, Major David Robertſon, aſſiſtant-barrack-maſter-general.

4. After a ſhort illneſs, at Belmont, near Hereford, Wm. Matthews, eſq. eldeſt ſon of John M. eſq. of that place, and major of the Hereford Volunteers.

Mr. Harry Halſted, a reſpectable farmer at Weſterton, near Chicheſter. Riding home from Chicheſter market, his horſe took fright, and ran with great violence againſt a cart which was coming along the road, and threw him off with ſuch force as to occaſion his inſtant death, leaving a wife, three ſons, and a daughter.

Aged 66, Mr. C. Buchanan, cheeſe-factor, of Burton-upon-Trent.

In Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Thomas Corbyn, eſq.

Aged 84, Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, a lady of conſiderable genius, and who has long been diſtinguiſhed for her literary merit. She may boaſt the honour of having been the *protegée* of Dr. Samuel Johnſon, and the friend of Mrs. Yates. She publiſhed, ſo early as 1752, "The Female Quixote," and "Memoirs of Harriet Stuart." In the former of theſe novels, the character of Arabella is the counterpart of Don Quixote; and the work was very favourably received. In the following year ſhe publiſhed "Shakſpeare Illuſtrated," in two volumes, 12mo; to which ſhe ſoon afterwards added a third. This work conſiſts of the novels and hiſtories on which the Plays of Shakſpeare are founded, collected and tranſlated from the original authors; to which are added critical notes, intended to prove that Shakſpeare has generally ſpoilt every ſtory on which his Plays are founded, by torturing them into low contrivances, abſurd intrigues, and improbable incidents. In 1756 Mrs. Lennox publiſhed "The Memoirs of the Counteſs of Berci, taken from the French," 2 vols. 12mo; and "Sully's Memoirs," tranſlated, 3 vols. 4to; which have ſince been frequently reprinted in octavo, and are executed with great ability. In 1758 ſhe produced "Philander, a Dramatic Paſtoral," and "Henrietta," a novel of conſiderable merit, 2 vols. 12mo; and, in 1760, with the aſſiſtance of the Earl of Cork and Orrery and Dr. Samuel Johnſon, ſhe publiſhed a tranſlation of "Father Brumoy's Greek Theatre," 3 vols. 4to; the merit of which varies very materially in different parts of the work. Two years after, ſhe publiſhed "Sophia, a Novel," 2 vols. 12mo, which is inferior to her earlier performances; and then, after an interval of ſeven years, ſhe brought out, at Covent-garden theatre, "The Siſters, a Comedy," taken from her novel of "Henrietta," which was condemned on the firſt night of its appearance. In 1773 ſhe furniſhed Drury-lane theatre with a comedy, intituled, "Old City Manners;" and has only written, we believe, ſince that time, "Euphemia, a Novel, 1790," 4 vols. 12mo; a performance which by no means deviates from the line of credit which ſhe has always traced. Her father was a field-officer, lieutenant-governor of New York, who ſent her over at 16 to a wealthy aunt, who deſired to have her, but who, unfortunately, on the arrival of her niece, was out of her ſenſes, and never recovered them; immediately after which, the father died, and the daughter from that time ſupported herſelf by her literary talents, which

which ſhe always employed uſefully. Her latter days have been clouded by penury and ſickneſs; calamities at her advanced period of life peculiarly diſtreſſing. Theſe, however, were in a conſiderable degree alleviated by the kindneſs of ſome friends, who revered alike her literary and her moral character. Among theſe it would be unjuſt not to mention the names of the Right Honourable George Roſe, and the Rev. William Beloe. But the moſt effectual balm to her wounded ſpirit aroſe from the aſſiſtance ſhe for a conſiderable time has received from the managers of that truly-uſeful and highly-important inſtitution, *The Literary Fund*; by whoſe timely aid her only ſon was, a few years ſince, enabled to fit himſelf out for an employment in the American States; and by whoſe bounty the means of decent ſubſiſtence have, for the laſt twelvemonth, been afforded to the mother.

5. In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 71, William Molliſon, eſq. of Cannon-hill.

In Sloane-ſtreet, John André, eſq. late of Bond-ſtreet; a gentleman of great benevolence and goodneſs of heart.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty breakfaſt, Mr. John Crouch, many years an inhabitant of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

In her 32d year, Sarah-Anna, wife of Mr. Wm. Toulmin, of Union-ſtreet, Southwark, attorney, and only child of the late John Maintrue, eſq. of Bennet-ſtreet.

At Dover, Mr. Baker, a Quaker, much reſpected for his philanthropic diſpoſition. While feeding ſome pigeons, as was his uſual practice every day, at the back part of his houſe in Snowſgate-ſtreet, to his great misfortune, part of a chalk-cliff gave way, and nearly buried him in its ruins. His wife was the firſt perſon led to the ſpot by his cries; but other aſſiſtance was neceſſary to extricate him from his dreadful ſituation. He was found to be violently bruiſed in various parts of his body and limbs, and lingered till this morning, near a week after the accident, when he died. From the immenſe quantity of chalk which fell at the time, ſeveral houſes were conſiderably damaged.

In Brompton-row, the infant daughter of John Temple, eſq.

6. Suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. William Ince, of Broad-ſtreet, Soho.

After a ſhort illneſs, in her 75th year, Mrs. Martha Vowe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas V. late of Leiceſter.

At Bulwell, in her 73d year, the wife of the Rev. Robert Stanier, rector thereof.

Mr. Williams, hoſier, and one of the ſheriffs of Nottingham.

After a long illneſs, Mr. Mann, in partnerſhip with Mr. Berry, wine and liquor-merchant, on the Market-hill, Cambridge.

At Ruſhbrooke-hall, near Bury, Charles Sydney Davers, eſq. (eldeſt ſon of Sir Cha. D. bart.) late captain of the Active frigate. His death was occaſioned by the effects of the yellow fever, caught on the Leeward Iſland ſtation during the laſt war.

At his prebendal-houſe in the College, Durham, aged 78, the Rev. Newton Ogle, D. D. dean of Wincheſter, and prebendary of Durham. He was father of the college, having been inſtalled Oct. 17, 1768, and made dean of Wincheſter Oct. 31, 1769. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1750; B.D. and D.D. 1761; and canon reſidentiary of Sarum. He publiſhed a ſermon before the Magdalen Hoſpital 1766; another for the Salisbury Infirmary 1770; and a third at the annual meeting of the Charity Schools 1775. In his religion he was ſincere and practical; in his morality he was exemplary; and in politicks he was attached to the Conſtitution of his country, and too diſintereſted to court the favour of a triumphant party. His daughter is married to Mr. Sheridan, and will receive a conſiderable addition to her fortune in ſettlement. Mrs. Ogle, the relict of the Dean, has been blind 20 years.

7. At Colcheſter, Sir Wm. Gordon, bart. of the Weſt Norfolk militia. The funeral of this lamented officer was extremely aweful; the whole of his regiment attended, and the proceſſion included General Sir James Craig, and the ſtaff-officers of Generals Ludlow and Lord Southampton, together with the officers of the Eaſt and Weſt Norfolk, Weſt Suffolk, the 3d York, the 18th light dragoons, and the horſe and foot artillery. Nothing could exceed the ſolemnity with which it was conducted.

James Broomhead, eſq. of Lincoln, formerly captain and adjutant in the North Lincoln Militia. His wife was in good health at that time, but died on the morning of the 13th, aged 60, revered for her many amiable qualities. The remains of both were depoſited in the family-vault on the 16th, at St. Peter's church at the Gowts, in Lincoln, amidſt the general expreſſions of regret from all ranks which ſo melancholy an event excited. Mr. B. was a man of truly benevolent diſpoſition; and, during an illneſs of above 20 years continuance, poſſeſſed an unuſual ſhare of cheerfulneſs, good-humour, and inoffenſive pleaſantry. He ſerved with reputation in the army in the war in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand, and was in eight or nine general engagements.

At her houſe, adjoining Caius college, Cambridge, Mrs. Smith, ſiſter-in-law to the late Dr. Smith, maſter of Caius college, and chancellor of Lincoln, and mother of Joſeph Smith, eſq. of Shotgrove, in Eſſex, and of Mrs. Porter, the lady of the Biſhop of Clogher, in Ireland.

At the palace at Wells, in his 75th year, the Rev. John Gooch, D.D. prebendary of

Ely, and rector of Ditton and Willingham, co. Cambridge; the former in the Biſhop of Ely's gift, the latter in that of the Archdeacon of Ely. He was ſon of Dr. T. G. formerly biſhop of Ely, and maſter of Caius college; and admitted B. A. 1749, M. A. 1759, D. D. 1765. He was alſo father of Mrs. Beadon, the lady of the preſent Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

The wife of S. J. Maud, eſq. of Prince's-ſquare, Bath.

In Sloane-ſtreet, Cheliea, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Walker, of the Artillery.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Taylor, mother of Mr. T. ſurgeon, Bridge-ſtr. Blackfriers.

At his father's houſe in Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, Mr. George Richter.

At Aberfeldie, in Perthſhire, at the very advanced and well-authenticated age of 111, John Stewart, tinker; who retained his faculties in full vigour, and earned a ſubſiſtence by his labour, till his death, which is generally thought to have been haſtened by the feſtivities of the ſeaſon. His children are all long ſince dead; but he has left a widow, whom he married laſt Summer.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Francis Garden, ſecond ſon of Francis G. eſq. merchant there.

8. The wife of Francis Freeling, eſq. of the General Poſt-office; whoſe untimely death is lamented far beyond the circle of her own family, extenſive as it is. The amiableneſs of her manners, and the rational accompliſhments of her mind, had conciliated a general eſteem for ſuch worth.

At her houſe in Clarges-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, in her 74th year, Lady Anne Capel, ſiſter to the late and aunt to the preſent Earl of Eſſex, who comes into the poſſeſſion of Ruſſell farm, near Walford, with moſt of her ladyſhip's property, to the amount of 4000l. per annum. The farm came into the Eſſex family from the late E. of Eſſex's mother, ſhe being daughter of the Duke of Bedford, and was ſettled, in right of the mother, upon his lordſhip's two ſiſters during their life-time. Hampton-court, in Herefordſhire, came to his lordſhip in right of his mother, who was daughter of Sir A. Williams, and grand-daughter of Lord Coniſbery.

At his houſe in the Tower, aged 50, William Gregory, eſq.

After a long and painful illneſs, John-Paul Smith, eſq. of No. 20, Cheapſide.

Mr. Thomas Sealy, of the Eaſt India-houſe. In paſſing through Pedlar's Acre on the 5th in the evening, it being very dark, he unfortunately ran againſt a ſhort poſt, which, ſtriking him in a moſt tender part, occaſioned his death. His remains were interred in Lambeth church, with military honours, on the evening of the 11th, attended by the Lambeth Volunteer Corps, of which the deceaſed was a ſerjeant, and much reſpected.

At Fareham, Hants, Mrs. Dent, mother of Sir Digby D.

At Manchester, the Rev. Jonathan Hern, univerſally reſpected for his long and ardent ſervices in what is affectedly called the Goſpel Miniſtry.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Joſeph Cock, wine-merchant, of Norwich.

At Bath, James Jacque, eſq. late of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Much regretted, Richard Etherington, eſq. of Hull, merchant, and ſon of the late Rev. George E. of Driffield.

After a lingering illneſs, the wife of Mr. Robert Gee, attorney, of Cambridge.

At White-Waltham, near Maidenhead, John Grant eſq. of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Berks, and a partner in the firm of Pybus and Co. bankers in Old Bond-ſtreet. This gentleman was a native of Scotland, from which unthriving clime he tranſplanted himſelf to the more proſperous one of India, as a regimental ſurgeon in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, from which ſituation he roſe to bear a major's commiſſion in the ſame ſervice. This gave him an opportunity of making a fortune by the ſpoils of war; which fortune, after his arrival in England, was improved by a marriage with Miſs Gilbert, of Saliſbury. He, a few years after, made the purchaſe of his ſeat at White-Waltham; and, taking out a dedimus, aſſumed the character of a country-gentleman; but that way of life not altogether ſuiting, he entered into the more profitable one of a banker. His wife dying, he again bound himſelf in the golden chains of wedlock with a lady of fortune, who was tired of long celibacy, and who, being certain of not proving prolific, generouſly adopted a ſon by his former wife for her heir, which young man, together with herſelf, ſurvives him. J. S.—Since his death, no will of a date ſubſequent to the month of Auguſt 1787 having been found, a reward has been offered, in the London Gazette and other papers, for the diſcovery of one, if ſuch ſhould exiſt, of a later date.

9. At Midhurſt, in Suſſex, in his 29th year, the Rev. Edward Benſon, late curate of Trotton, in that county; B. A. of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and domeſtic chaplain to Lord Viſcount Galway.

At Redneſs, in her 69th year, the relict of Capt. G. Welborn, of Hull.

At Hull, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Barker, ſhip-owner.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 37, Miſs Clough, of Gainſborough.

At his houſe in Grantham, in his 78th year, univerſally eſteemed and regretted, the Rev. Bennet Storer, D. D prebendary of Canterbury, rector of Ropſley, co. Lincoln, and formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1748, M. A. 1763.

Aged 33, Mr. Henry Webſter, ſon of the late Rev. Mr. W. of Hull.

Aged

Aged 89, the wife of Mr. Coulter, of Doncaster. She left off wearing spectacles at 50; and from that time to the day of her death could see to perform the finest sort of needle-work.

10. Found dead by the side of his horse, on Enfield chace, aged 60, Mr. Jn. Read, shoe-maker, and once master of the Merchant Tailors Company.

Aged 74, Mr. Crane, breeches maker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Bawtry, Mr. Barker, formerly a farmer in that neighbourhood. For some time before his death, his mind had been so absorbed by avarice, that, although he possessed landed property to a considerable amount, he was constantly complaining of poverty; and, a short time ago, actually borrowed six guineas of a gentleman to relieve his exigencies. On his demise, however, there were found concealed in the seat of his arm-chair, 1000 guineas; in his bureau a bag containing 500, on which was a label with the word "Sound," implying that they were of full weight; in another bag 500 not quite so heavy, and several other sums to a considerable amount, including 600l. in Bank-notes, with a large quantity of silver.

Wm. Ombler, esq. of Hull. As he was walking along Lowgate, he dropped down suddenly in the street, and expired almost immediately, in apparent good health.

Mr. Samuel Sellors, late master of the Vine inn at Mansfield.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, in her 12th year, after a long illness, Miss Gabrielle-Martha Johnston, fourth daughter of Major-gen. J. in the service of the East India Company.

At Whitehall, the Hon. Miss F. Pelham, last surviving daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, brother of the old Duke of Newcastle, and sister to the late Lady Sondes. Mr. P. was prime minister to his late Majesty. Miss P. died very rich; her seat and estate at Esher, in Surrey, go to her nephew, Lord Sondes; an estate in Essex, to her nephew, the Hon. Henry Watson; and a very considerable personal fortune to her nephew, the Hon. George Watson. She had, deservedly, the character of a truly virtuous, humane, and extensively charitable woman.

At his rectory, Malpas, in Cheshire, in his 76th year, the Rev. R. Heber, of Marton hall, co. York, and Hodnet-hall, co. Salop. He had been fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford, and rector of Chelsea, which he exchanged with the late Dr. Drake, rector of Amersham, for the higher rectory of Malpas, in the gift of Mrs. Drake of Amersham; with which, since the death of Lord James Beauclerk, late bishop of Hereford, he held the rectory of Hodnet, which was in his own patronage. Soon after his return from Oxford, where he enjoyed one of the most gratifying sights that happy parent ever beheld, when his second son spoke, in the theatre, his admirable prize poem on Palestine, he was attacked with a dangerous malady, which yet seemed to yield to the skill of the physicians; but his bodily strength never returned; and towards the end of November he was threatened with a relapse. On Jan. 5, his eldest son's birth-day, he rallied in a most extraordinary manner, appearing, both in strength and spirits, wonderfully revived: but he sunk fast, and on the 10th expired, sensible to the last, his hands locked in those of his son, with whom he had just received the Sacrament, and whom he continued exhorting most emphatically to the last. He was interred in his family-vault at Marton, in Yorkshire.

11. Miss Pigou, daughter of the late Capt. P. of Mansfield.

Aged 89, Mrs. Linney, a respectable lady, of Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester.

In his 32d year, Mr. John Perkins, lately a banker and eminent draper at Huntingdon.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Charlotte Viscountess Bolingbroke.

Mrs. Margaret Leach, of Kensington-sq.

At Pangbourn, Berks, in his 74th year, Mr. Doriat, many years page of the bed-chamber to his Majesty.

In Audley-square, in his 74th year, Sir Francis Sykes, bart. M. P. for Wallingford, Berks. He is succeeded by his only son, Sir Francis-William Sykes, now on the Continent. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Basildon, Berks.

Aged 38, Mr. Charles Saville, late of the York and Weymouth theatres.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Skip Dyot Bucknall, esq. late M. P. for St. Alban's; and one of the vice-presidents of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

After a short illness, the wife of David Pike Watts, esq.

In Ireland, Major St. Clair, of the Tyrone militia. After dismissing his regiment from parade, he complained of a violent pain in his head, and died in a few hours.

In the infirmary at Dublin, of the wounds he received in attempting to escape from Birmingham Tower, —— Cullinan, who passed under the name of General Clarke. He had so far effected his escape as to have descended from the roof upon the terrace over the Castle-garden: he was there challenged by the sentinel on the draw-bridge, on whom he attempted to pass himself as a chimney-sweeper employed in the Castle. The sentinel, whose name is George Tate, detained him, nevertheless, as a prisoner, for nearly an hour, when Cullinan suddenly made an effort to get off, which Tate opposed, by charging his bayonet and calling to the next sentry. The prisoner then rushed desperately upon the soldier,

ſoldier, knocked him down, and ran off: Tate was, however, too active; he ſoon regained his feet and purſued, and ſtruck Cullinan to the ground with the butt-end of his firelock. The ſpirit and loyalty of this gallant ſoldier have been recognized by his officers (of the 36th regiment), and a handſome preſent has been made to him by the expreſs command of the Lord Lieutenant.

12. At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Price, a very old inhabitant thereof.

At Maidenhead, co. Berks, Miſs Youde, daughter of the late Rev. John Youde, M.A. vicar of Higham, Kent.

In Saville-row, after an illneſs of many months, aged 70, her Grace Mary-Anne Ducheſs of Ancaſter, youngeſt daughter of the late Major Layard, and aunt to the late Dean of Briſtol, who died laſt year. She had by the Duke one daughter, born 1771, married to Lord Milſington, and died about 1800. Her diſſolution is univerſally lamented, eſpecially by thoſe who felt that, as a wife, a mother, a relation, or a friend, her conduct was moſt exemplary.

At Hull, by hanging himſelf, Serjeant-major Wood, of the corps of gunner-drivers belonging to the Royal Artillery.

At Hinckley, in his 67th year, the Rev. John-Cole Gallaway, vicar of that town, and rector of Stoke cum Dadlington, all co. Leiceſter. He was ſon of the ſtage-waggoner of Ely; admitted of Bene't college, Cambridge, 1755; removed to Queen's college; B. A. 1759, M. A. 1762. Whilſt reſident at Cambridge, he employed his leiſure hours as a corrector of the Univerſity preſs; and united to his clerical duties the laborious but uſeful employment of an inſtructor of youth. He was rector and ſequeſtrator of St. Peter's and St. Mary's, and perpetual curate of St. Cuthbert, in Thetford, val. 150l. *per annum*, and maſter of the free-ſchool in the ſame town; maſter, alſo, of the free-ſchool at Botesdale, in Suffolk, which he reſigned, October 1774, for the rectory of Honnington, co. Suffolk, which he alſo reſigned (by exchange with the Rev. William Hicks) for the vicarage of Hinckley, in 1778. — At Hinckley alſo he for ſome time kept a boarding-ſchool for the education of young men in a ſomewhat ſuperior ſtyle, and had a few pupils from the Weſt Indies. This plan, however, from ſome cauſes unimportant to the publick, not anſwering his expectations, he long ſince relinquiſhed it. He married a ſiſter of Dr. Barnaby, the preſent truly-reſpectable Archdeacon of Leiceſter; by whom he has had a very large family, ſeveral of whom died in their infancy. The eldeſt ſon, who was born 1767, and was in holy orders, died ſuddenly, about ſeven years ſince, in a fit of infanity; and another ſon, a reſpectable young man (who had been taken under the protection of his uncle, the preſent worthy Vicar of Aſford-by) was unfortunately drowned laſt Summer, whilſt bathing in the Oakham canal. Five ſons and two daughters ſurvive their father.——To the writer of this brief memorial Mr. Gallaway has frequently expreſſed a wiſh to be well ſpoken of in this Obituary; and he *ſhall be* ſo recorded. He was naturally chearful, open-hearted, and generous in the extreme. With a tolerable ſhare of claſſical literature, he was an excellent ſchoolmaſter. For a conſiderable portion of his life, he was a very uſeful pariſh-prieſt, a good reader of the Church ſervice, and a ſound, practical preacher. For a ſhort time, he was in the commiſſion of the peace; but in that capacity he was greatly out of his depth, and did not long retain the ſituation. It is a trite obſervation, that, when a man is going downward in the world, as old friends die off, new ones are with difficulty acquired; and this was peculiarly the caſe with Mr. Gallaway.—Of his imperfections (and who is without them?) the preſent writer has often frankly told him when living. They aroſe, however, not from conſtitution, but from mental and pecuniary diſtreſs. Let them be buried in his grave! In the laſt ſolemn act of his life he has demonſtrated his integrity. The emoluments of his livings, which had long been ſequeſtered, he permitted to accumulate to an amount ſufficient for the payment, in full, of all his debts.—His only publications were, "An Aſſize Sermon, preached at Leiceſter, Auguſt 11, 1778," 8vo, 1779 (XLIX. 554); a volume of "Seventeen Sermons on various Subjects, 1785," 8vo; a work which "neither pride nor ambition impoſed on the publick; but paternal duty and affection for a numerous family" (LV. 983); and "A ſhort Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm," in the ſame year.

13. At Falmouth, Anthony Todd, eſq. formerly captain of the Hanover packet, on the Liſbon ſtation.

Aged 12 years, Henrietta, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Wm. Harbin, of Exeter.

Found ſuſpended by a ſilk handkerchief, in her lodging-room, Mrs. Moore, of Great Steeping, co. Lincoln, advanced in years.

This evening, Mr. John Mead, a reſpectable carpenter at Aſhley, co. Cambridge. Returning from Mr. Houghton's at Cheveley, where he had been ſpending the evening, in croſſing a field at the back of Mr. Houghton's houſe, where the path leads between two ponds, from the extreme darkneſs of the night, he unfortunately fell into one of them, and was drowned. The body was diſcovered next day, by his hat floating on the water; and a conſiderable ſum of money was found upon him, which he had been collecting the day before.

Raving mad, at Devonſhire-houſe, in which ſituation he had been three or four days previous to his death, being obliged to be

be kept in a ſtraight waiſtcoat, one of the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire's chairmen, named Hay. He had not been very well ſince the fire in Berkeley-ſtreet, at which time he fell into a great reſervoir of water, which is on the top of Devonſhire-houſe, whence the engine played, he being much over-heated at the time.

After only a few hours illneſs, the wife of Lieut. governor Shaw, of the Iſle of Man.

14. Aged 78, Mr. Dunn, formerly a performer of ſome note in the Stamford and Nottingham company of comedians, and for ſeveral years paſt a penſioner on their ſuperannuated fund.

Aged 32, Mrs. Aukin, of Hull, eldeſt daughter of Mr. James Cuttill, of Lincoln.

At Little Steeping, co. Lincoln, aged 100, Mrs. Bilton, mother of Mr. Gideon B.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Thomas Brown, ſurgeon, of Hull.

Aged 22, Anne, daughter of Mr. Drawbridge, of the Old Town, Lymington.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Dickens, formerly an eminent hoſier, but had retired ſome years.

John Staines, eſq. formerly captain in the Bedfordſhire militia.

At Norwich, in her 68th year, Mrs. Haggard, wife of William Henry H. eſq. of that city. Poſſeſſed of a ſtrong and cultivated underſtanding, her relations and intimate friends were accuſtomed to apply to her for advice upon all emergencies, and to rely upon her judgement with the firmeſt confidence. She had great virtues, which, as ſhe was entirely free from vanity, unfortunately for ſociety, her retired mode of life unavoidably led, perhaps too much, to the conceal ment of. She was modeſt without affectation; cheerful without levity; reſerved without pride; careful without anxiety; frugal without parſimony; beneficent without oſtentation; devout without ſuperſtition; and had long been prepared, by a ſimple and unaffected piety, for that aweful change which, however delayed, is nevertheleſs univerſally certain.

At Ipſwich, aged 29, Capt. Armſtrong, of 9th light dragoons. He was taken ſuddenly ill on the 9th. He was much eſteemed; and the brigade-orders iſſued by Lord Charles Fitzroy upon the occaſion of his funeral (on the 17th) were, that the eldeſt regiments of each brigade ſhould parade in the barrack-yard or horſe-barracks at half paſt 2 to pay him the laſt military honours. The Royal South-Lincoln and Hertfordſhire militias accordingly aſſembled on the left of the barrack-yard, and the 17th and 18th light dragoons on the right, and formed a lane for the funeral proceſſion to paſs through. The body was put into the riding-houſe at the top of the barrack-yard, in which the 9th dragoons aſſembled, and the proceſſion moved forward in the following order: A troop diſmounted, firſt, commanded by a captain, to fire over the grave; next the band, and then the body, with the cap, ſword, &c. upon the coffin; next followed his horſe, covered with black, and his late troop mounted; then the remainder of the 9th regiment on foot, privates in front, next, corporals and ſerjeants; and the proceſſion cloſed with the officers of the 7th, 9th, and 18th light dragoons. The ceremony was ſolemn, and well conducted.

At Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, George Dryſdale, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there.

At 6 o'clock this morning a fatal duel took place inſide the wall of Lord Erris's demeſne, near Boyle, in Ireland, between Mr. Robert Burchall, jun. ſon of Mr. B. of Carrick-on-Shannon, and Lieut. Page, of the Louth militia. Unfortunately, at the firſt fire, Mr. B's ſhot took effect, and Lieut. P. expired on the ſpot. The diſpute originated at a ball at Carrick-on-Shannon; and the gentleman who unhappily fell is much lamented.

15. At Brotherton, in Scotland, in his 86th year, James Scott, eſq.

At Weſtfield, near Haddington, Capt. James Dodgeon, late of the Caithneſs regiment of Highlanders.

16. At St. Thomas's, near Exeter, aged 22, Anne, ſecond daughter of the Rev. J. B. Copleſton, vicar of that pariſh. Having ſupported a long and painful illneſs with truly Chriſtian patience, and with a compoſure and ſerenity rarely exceeded, ſhe calmly expired in the arms of a tender and affectionate ſiſter.

Aged 84, Charles Harriſon, eſq. of Palgrave, in Suffolk.

17. John May, eſq. of New Ormond-ſtreet, late of Twickenham, Middleſex.

At Kenſington, Mrs. Penelope Newman, ſecond wife of Johnſon N. eſq. formerly counſellor of legation to the Ruſſian embaſſy at Liſbon, and late Ruſſian conſul at Hull.

At Walham-green, near Fulham, Middleſex, aged 85, Mr. Iſaac Williams, formerly a cabinet maker in Alderſgate-ſtr.

Aged 78, Mr. John Douglas, of Lincoln, well known, ſome years ago, as a traveller with drapery goods, &c.

At Lyme, Rev. Samuel Edwards.

A young man, named Beatſon, a glazier, cleaning Lady Spencer's windows, in St. James's-ſtreet, the machine on which he ſtood gave way, whereby he was thrown on the pavement, and inſtantly killed.

John Hames, eſq. of Croydon, Surrey.

In his 88th year, Thomas Elde, eſq. one of the regiſters of the Court of Chancery, wherein he had ſat as ſuch under Lords Talbot, Hardwicke, Northington, and Camden; and in 1765 was appointed keeper of the books of entries of decrees and orders of the Court, and maſter of the Report-office, which he has held ever ſince.

18. At Hadley, Middleſex, Mrs. Monro, wife of Capt. James M. of that place.

At

At his house in the Crescent, Minories, Mr. Bullock, merchant.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in his 73d year, Leonard Lord Holmes, Baron Holmes, of Kilmallock, in Ireland.

Aged 31, Mrs. Norton, of Tamworth, co. Stafford, widow of the late Rev. Walter Rose N. vicar of Polesworth, co. Warwick. Riding behind her father's servant, from Tamworth to Bramcote, just at the end of the town she put up an umbrella, which occasioned the horse to make a sudden start and throw her off, when she received such severe injury as to survive only a few hours. Her husband's death was occasioned by a fall from a horse about 6 months ago.

At Dover, Kent, aged 42, James-Peter Fector, esq. second son of Peter F. esq. and partner with his father and elder brother in the banking-house of Minet and Fector.

19. At his house in Cleveland-row, aged 75, Robert Drummond, esq. banker, at Charing-cross.

At his house at Golden-grove, in Carmarthenshire, John Vaughan, esq. lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of that county. The loss of this truly respectable gentleman will be severely felt by his numerous tenants, to whom he was a most indulgent and kind landlord, as well as by the labouring poor, who received from him constant employment on his vast estates.

20. At Salford, near Manchester, aged 76, Mr. Joseph Harrop, formerly printer and proprietor of the Manchester Mercury, which he established in 1752.

After long illness, aged 37, Mrs. Arnold, well known in the higher circles as a nurse.

At Sunderland, aged 83, Adam Scott, M. D. senior physician to the Dispensary in that town.

21. At Regby, near Alford, co. Lincoln, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Hugh Norton, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At his lodgings in High-street, Falmouth, J. Drury, esq. who was going out commissary-general to Barbadoes.

22. At Chelsea, the infant son of the Hon. and Rev. G. Bridgeman.

23. Aged 48, Mr. Wm. Colls, liquor-merchant, late master of the George and Angel inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Heaton Norris, near Stockport, Robert Crowther, esq. brother to the late Comptroller of London.

24. In his 68th year, after much painful illness, Mr. John Rowe, of Oxford-street.

26. At his apartments in Holborn, much respected, the Rev. W. Keddon, M. A. of Magdalen college, Oxford, F. S. A. curate and morning-preacher of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex, and one of the domestic chaplains of the Earl of Portsmouth.

At his father's house in St. James's-street, the eldest son of Mr. Franks.

At her house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Gresham, relict of Sir John G. bart. of Titsey-place, Surrey.

BILL of MORTALITY, from December 27, 1803, to January 24, 1804.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 899	Females 812	1711	Males 663	Females 678	1341		2 and 5	157	50 and 60		127
							5 and 10	52	60 and 70		84
							10 and 20	35	70 and 80		68
Whereof have died under two years old 386							20 and 30	101	80 and 90		31
Peck Loaf 3s. 1d.; 3s. 1d.; 3s. 1d.; 3s. od.							30 and 40	142	90 and 100		6
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d.½ per pound.							40 and 50	150	101		2

PRICES OF FLOUR, January 23:

Fine 45s. to 48s.—Second 40s. to 45s.—Fine Pollard 22s. to 24s.—Bran 10s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, Jan. 7 to Jan. 13, from the Cocket Office:

Total 13,952 Sacks. Average 49s. 3d.½ 0s. 4d.½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Average 42s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Jan. 25, 1804, is 45s. 3d.½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid, or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.		Kent Pockets	5l. 6s. to 6l. 6s.		
Sussex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 2s.		Sussex Ditto	5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.		
Essex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.		Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.		

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 21:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 12s. od. to 5l. 12s. od.	Average	5l. 2s. od.		
Straw	1l. 13s. od. to 1l. 17s. 6d.	Average	1l. 15s. 9d.		
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 0s. od. to 5l. 12s. od.	Average	4l. 16s. od.		
Clover	5l. 10s. od. to 6l. 10s. od.	Average	6l. 0s. od.		
Straw	1l. 8s. od. to 1l. 14s. od.	Average	1l. 11s. od.		

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	4s. od. to 5s. od.
Mutton	5s. od. to 6s. od.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. od.
Veal	6s. od. to 8s. od.	Beasts 2300. Sheep and Lambs 11,500.	

COALS, Newcastle 50s. od. Delivered 62s. od.—Sunderland 00s. od Delivered 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 84s. Mottled, 92s. Curd, 96s. CANDLES, 12s. 6d. Moulds 13s. 6d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 9d. Clare Market 4s. 9d. Whitechapel 4s. 8d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1804.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Cts Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Cts Consol	5 per Cts Navy.	5 per Cts 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cts	Imp. 3 per Cts.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	———	54⅛	55⅝	———	———	———	———	———	———	par 1d.	1p	———	———	———	———	———	———	17 9 0	———
29	145⅛	54⅛	56	70¼	———	90½	15⅞	3⅛	———	1d.	1p	———	———	———	5⅛ a 6	———	53⅛	17 9 0	———
30	146¼	54¼	56⅛	70¼	———	90⅝	15⅞	3⅛	———	1d.	1p	———	———	———	5⅛	———	53⅛	17 9 0	———
31	146½	54⅛	55⅞	70¼	———	90⅝	15⅞	3⅛	———	par 1d.	1p	———	———	———	5⅛ a ½	81½	———	17 9 0	———
1	Sunday																		
2	146½	54⅞	56⅛	70⅜	———	90⅞	16⅛	3⅛	———	1d.	par 1p	———	———	———	5⅛	———	53⅛	17 10 0	———
3	146½	54⅞	56⅛	70⅜	———	90⅜	16	3⅛	———	1d.	1p	———	———	———	5⅛ a ⅜	81¼	53⅜	17 10 0	———
4	———	54⅜	56⅛	70⅜	———	90⅜	15⅞	3⅛	———	par 1d.	———	———	———	———	5⅛	———	53⅛	17 10 0	———
5	146½	54⅛	56⅛	70⅛	———	91	16	———	———	par	1p	———	———	———	5	———	———	17 10 0	———
6	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
7	———	54⅞	55⅞	70½	———	90⅛	16⅛	———	———	par 1d.	par 2p	———	———	———	5⅛	81½	———	17 12 0	———
8	Sunday																		
9	146½	55	56⅛	70⅜	———	91⅛	16⅛	3⅛	———	par 1d.	1 a 2p	———	———	———	5	———	53⅛	17 12 0	98
10	147⅛	55⅛	56⅜	71⅛	———	92⅛	16⅜	3⅛	———	par 1d.	1 a 2p	———	———	———	5 a 3⅛	———	54	17 12 0	98
11	148⅛	55⅞	56⅞	71⅞	———	92⅞	16⅜	3⅛	———	par 1d.	2 a 3p	———	55⅛	———	4 a 4	———	54⅛	17 12 0	98
12	150½	56⅛	56⅞	72⅛	———	93	16⅛	3⅛	———	par 1p.	2 a 3p	———	———	———	4 a 4⅛	———	———	17 17 0	98
13	150½	55⅞	57⅛	71⅞	———	93⅛	16⅜	3⅛	———	par 1p.	2 a 3p	———	———	———	6½ a ⅝	———	54⅛	17 17 0	98
14	———	55⅛	56⅛	71⅛	———	93⅛	16⅛	3⅛	———	———	2 a 1p	———	———	———	4½	———	54⅛	17 17 0	98
15	Sunday																		
16	151	55⅛	56⅛	72⅛	———	94⅛	16⅛	3⅛	———	———	3 a 2p	———	———	———	4⅛ a ⅜	82⅛	54⅛	17 17 0	98
17	152	55⅝	56⅛	72	———	93⅛	16⅛	3⅛	———	———	2 a 1p	———	———	———	4⅛ a ⅝	———	54⅛	18 0 0	98
18	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
19	151⅛	55⅛	56⅛	72	———	95⅝	16⅛	3⅛	169	———	1 a 2p	———	———	———	4⅛ a 4	———	54⅛	18 0 0	98
20	152½	55⅝	55⅝	72⅛	———	94	16⅛	3⅛	———	1 a 2p	1 a 2p	———	———	———	3⅛ a ⅛	83	54⅛	18 5 0	98
21	———	56⅛	45⅛	72⅛	———	94⅛	16⅛	3⅛	———	1 a 2p	1 a 2p	———	———	———	2⅛ a 3	———	55⅛	18 5 0	98
22	Sunday																		
23	155⅛	57	56⅛	73⅛	89⅛	95⅛	1 6⅞	———	171½	1 a 2p	1 a 2p	———	———	———	2⅛ a 1⅞	84	55⅛	18 5 0	98
24	———	56⅛	55⅛	73⅛	90	94⅛	16⅛	———	173⅛	1 a 2p	1 a 2p	———	———	———	1⅛ 2⅛	———	———	18 10 0	98
25	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	19 0 0	98
26	155⅞	56⅛	56⅛	73⅛	89⅛	94⅛	16⅛	3⅛	173⅛	1 a 2p	1 a 3p	———	———	———	2⅛ a 3	83⅛	———	20 0 0	98
27	155⅛	55⅛	56	73⅛	89⅛	94	165	3⅛	173⅛	2 a 1p	1 a 2p	———	———	———	2⅛ a 2	———	55⅛	20 0 0	98

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